

COLORADO PICKETS SMASH JOHN D.'S GUNMAN LINE

DANGER OF NEW WORLD WAR DEFINED BY WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY

U. S. Labor Party Based on Trade Unions Urged in Election Program

Points to Police Brutality, Injunctions, Traction and Housing Evils

Emphasis is laid on the war danger and the connection of the New York elections with the international and national struggles of the working class in the statement and program issued today by William Weinstone, organizer of District 2, Workers (Communist) Party of America.

"The American working class is being mobilized for imperialist war," the statement says.

The fact that both Governor Smith and Charles Edward Hughes are mentioned prominently as the heads of the democrat and republican party tickets for 1928 is mentioned as showing the important role played by the New York capitalists. Wall Street as the center of world finance lends additional significance to elections in New York, the statement says.

HEAD OF BRITISH MISSION HEADED SPIES IN U.S.S.R.

Trial in Moscow Proves Espionage There

MOSCOW, Oct. 24.—Today's sitting of the high court in the trial of the British spies, the Public Prosecutor Kondrushkin pointed out that through his own statements the accused had proven beyond doubt that espionage against the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics had entered in the British mission at Moscow.

Hodgson, head of the British mission, personally directed the work of the spies with the cooperation of Charnok and other officials of the mission. The trial further shows that British imperialism is exerting all efforts to destroy the Soviet Power. The espionage for which the British mission sought agents in circles of the bourgeoisie and the bourgeois intellectuals is one of such means. Kondrushkin demanded capital punishment of the brothers Prove, of Korporev, formerly jurisconsult of the revolutionary military council, and of Nanov, who was an official of the war department. He asked imprisonment for Podreskov, who was an official of the war department.

The high court passed sentence of capital punishment on the brothers Prove and upon Korporev, and gave a two-year jail sentence each to Nanov and Podreskov.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—According to a rumor being circulated here, negotiations for a solid anti-Soviet bloc of European powers are under way. Great Britain is playing the leading role. Britain's offer to satisfy the imperial ambitions of Germany and Italy are said to make the possibility of an agreement in the near future possible.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, British foreign minister, is reported to have discussed the proposed agreement with Briand, Primo de Rivera, Spanish dictator and German and Italian representatives.

Workers of Arbuckle Sugar Refinery Must Toil 13 Hours Daily

(By a Worker Correspondent.) That Brooklyn workers today are forced to work shifts of from 11 to 13 hours may seem astounding news to most Brooklyn residents. But these are the actual conditions that obtain in the Arbuckle Sugar Refinery in Brooklyn.

Outside of the actual refinery department, the shipping department and mechanics have an 11-hour day. The night shift is 13 hours long for many. Firemen work in a blazing boiler room for 8 hours.

The Arbuckle Sugar Refinery is one of three sugar refineries in Brooklyn. Conditions there are typical of the sugar industry in Brooklyn.

And for this long day of slavery under the most exacting conditions, the pay is pitifully inadequate. Laborers get 46 cents an hour. Mechanics get little more. Women get a pittance of 30 cents an hour.

Need it be added that we workers in the sugar industry have no union?

Supreme Court Hurries Appeal to Release Rich Man Convicted of Rape

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The supreme court today granted the petition of Arthur Rich, son of a wealthy Battle Creek, Mich., manufacturer, to advance for hearing his appeal from conviction in Michigan on a charge of assault on Miss Louise King. Rich is now serving a life sentence. The case was set for oral argument on November 21.

GROCERY UNION SIGNS CONTRACT WITH 176 BOSSES

75 Per Cent of Workers Return to Jobs

More than 75 per cent of the members of the Retail Grocery and Dairy Clerks' Union who struck yesterday morning returned to work in the afternoon with their employers' signatures on union contracts, the union strike committee reported last night.

About 100 new members also joined the union yesterday and volunteered for picket duty, the committee said. L. Rosenberg, a picket, was arrested yesterday afternoon in the Bronx. He was later released on \$500 bail charged with disorderly conduct and is scheduled for a hearing in the Fifth District Magistrate's Court, 161 St. and Brook Ave., the Bronx, this morning.

Strike headquarters are at the Harlem Educational Center, 62 East 108th St. The union terms are a renewal of the old contract which calls for a minimum wage of \$38 weekly and 57 hours work a week. Contracts for 1927-28 have already been signed by 176 employers.

Reasons Given Why Trotsky Is Ousted By Party Central

(Special Cable to Daily Worker.) MOSCOW, Oct. 24.—The following is the text of the resolution of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party in regard to the expulsion of Zinoviev and Trotsky from the Central Committee:

"The joint plenary meeting of the Central Committee and the Central Control Commission in August, 1927, showed the utmost tolerance and conciliation in regard to Trotsky and Zinoviev, having given them the possibility to keep the obligation which they undertook on the 8th of August to abandon factional strife, and having confined itself to making a last warning.

"However Trotsky and Zinoviev once again deceived the party and most grossly broke their own promises, not only refusing to eliminate 'the elements of factional strife' but, on the contrary, bringing factional strife against the Party and against Party unity to a measure bordering upon the creation of a new anti-Leninist party jointly with bourgeois intellectuals.

"Therefore the joint plenary meeting of the Central Committee and the Central Control Commission further resolves to submit to the Fifteenth Party Congress for examination all data in regard to the factional activities of the leaders of the Trotskyist opposition (organizing illegal anti-party printing office for the purpose of destroying the Party, formation of the bloc with the renegades, Maslow, Ruth Fischer and Souvarine for the purpose of destroying the Comintern, etc.), as well as Smirnov's group."

Speed-up in New England. That New England is changing from the production of cotton to silk on a large scale is the opinion of the Massachusetts Utilities Investment Trust that has just completed an intensive study of the subject. New machinery is being installed and old machinery and buildings are being scrapped for faster and greater production.

Gold. Gitlow. Weinstone. Address Needle Trades Rally Tomorrow Night

Principal speakers at a needle trades mass meeting of the Workers (Communist) Party tomorrow at 6 p. m., at Bryant Hall, Sixth Ave. and 42nd St., will be Ben Gold, manager of the Furriers' Union Joint Board; Benjamin Gitlow, Workers (Communist) Party candidate for assembly, fourth district, the Bronx; M. J. Olgin, editor, The Hammer; Charles S. Zimmerman of the Cloak and Dressmakers' Joint Board and William W. Weinstone, district organizer of the Workers Party.

Aviation and Real Estate. Tentative plans for the creation of a class "A" passenger, mail and express airport in Westchester County were announced yesterday by the airport committee of the Westchester County Realty Board.

ARMED WORKERS PURSUE REMAINS OF GOMEZ ARMY

Legion Delegates Greet Morrow at Train

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 24.—More than a hundred workers, employed in the Santa Rosa cotton mills, have taken up arms and joined the agrarians now cooperating with the federal troops in a campaign against remnants of the counter-revolutionary Gomez armies, it was learned today.

A counter-revolutionary band, under General Lozada, was dislodged from its position in the mountains near Orizaba by agrarian troops, operating under General Jesus Aguirre.

Daniel Cruz, bandit reactionary leader, who attacked a train on August 23rd has been killed by federal troops, according to reports received from Mazatlan.

Legion Greets Morrow. MEXICO CITY, Oct. 24.—Dwight W. Morrow, American ambassador to Mexico and formerly a partner in the House of Morgan, took charge of his post today. Morrow arrived on a special train from Laredo late yesterday and was greeted by delegations from the Chamber of Commerce and the American Legion.

Wholesale Murder Of Nicaraguans to Continue, Is Order

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (FP).—Answering the statement of American mining engineers in northern Nicaragua that the entire population in certain regions of the republic is sympathetic with the native forces that are resisting the American conquest, Secretary of State Kellogg declared on October 22 that these native forces are simply outlaws and bandits.

He was reminded that the navy's own reports show that 540 of the Nicaraguans have been killed by American marines and constabulary since May 4—the date when Special Commissioner Henry N. Stimson announced that Nicaragua was "pacified." He was asked whether the American policy of killing these native Nicaraguans would continue, regardless of the extent of the uprising in future.

Kellogg refused to reply to this question, but asserted that even Gen. Moncada, former Liberal commander, agrees that the armed forces led by Gen. Sandino are "common outlaws."

Moncada is about to consult Kellogg as to his chances in the Nicaraguan presidential election of next year.

Furriers T. U. E. L. In Large Meeting; Girl Is Arrested

Developments in the fur industry last night and yesterday included a Trade Union Educational meeting at Manhattan Lyceum and the arrest of a member of the union for distributing leaflets in the fur market.

The meeting last night was arranged by the furriers' section of the Trade Union Educational League. Benjamin Gitlow, secretary of the needle trades section of the T. U. E. L., told the assembled workers that socialist party members and American Federation of Labor officials acted as agents of the employers in the struggle against the fur workers.

Gitlow told of the 1926 fur strike and said the right wing attempted to break it, their failure to do so resulting in better conditions for the workers in the industry. Louis Cohen presided at the meeting.

Dora Kaplan was arrested at noon yesterday at Sixth Ave. and 27th St., while distributing copies of an open letter to Edward F. McGrady, special A. F. of L. representative attached to the International Fur Workers' Union, from the Joint Board of the Furriers' Union. When brot before Magistrate Jean Norris in the Jefferson Market Court she was fined \$5.

BERTRAM D. WOLFE.



Workers Party candidate for assembly from Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN WAGE WORKERS URGED TO SHOW POWER

Workers Party Points to Polls Nov. 8

Candidates of the Workers (Communist) Party in the Nov. 8 election in Brooklyn will represent the demand of the militant section of the organized workers of Brooklyn for improved housing conditions, for improved working conditions in the mills and factories and for the industrial and political solidarity of all workers.

Bertram D. Wolfe, former New York City high school teacher, now director of the Workers School, 108 E. 14th St., New York, is the Workers Party candidate for the assembly in the twenty-third Brooklyn district.

Alfred Wagenknecht, who is strike-time chairman of the Central Relief Committee in Passaic, N. J., is the Party candidate for Kings county sheriff.

Teachers' Union Members Run. Ray Ragozin, member of the Teachers' Union, former New York City school teacher and now an instructor in economics at the Workers School, is candidate for Kings county clerk. Ben Lifshitz, of the International Association of Machinists, is candidate for the Board of Aldermen from the fifth aldermanic district of Brooklyn.

Chester W. Bixby, of the Shee Workers' Protective Union, is candidate for assembly from the sixth Brooklyn assembly district.

Anthony Bimba is candidate for district attorney, Carrie Katz for registrar and George Primoff for alderman from the forty-ninth aldermanic district.

For Their Own Class. These candidates in their campaign are voicing the opposition of the wage earners to the outlawing of unions by injunctions. Through THE DAILY WORKER all have joined in an appeal to Brooklyn workers to march to the polls Nov. 8 to cast their votes for them, for the Workers Party program and for their own class.

"We are calling attention to the constant use of police and militia against workers on strike, when violence is always directed particularly against pickets, the shock troops of a striking union," Wolfe said last night. "We are urging the formation in Brooklyn of a united labor ticket both as an instrument of immediate day-to-day power and as a concrete advance toward a workers' and farmers' government."

Traction Workers Need Union. The Party's Brooklyn candidates are stressing the need among Brooklyn car workers for a union, as a means of raising their wages and de-

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Capital Centralized In Ten Corporations

Ten corporations listed on the New York Stock Exchange have a market valuation above the half billion mark. In order they are: General Motors with \$2,305,000,000; American Telephone and Telegraph, \$1,951,000,000; United States Steel, \$1,067,000,000; General Electric, \$988,000,000; Standard Oil of New York, \$966,000,000; Du Pont, \$891,000,000; Woolworth, \$729,000,000; Pennsylvania Railroad, \$669,000,000; New York Central, \$648,000,000, and Consolidated Gas, \$514,000,000.

WOMAN LEADS 150 TO BERWIND AND CALLS OUT WORKERS IN THREE MINES

Production Falls As County Commissioners Debate Calling of State Troopers

Large Mass Meetings Extend Strike in Spite of Attempts to Awe Workers By Arrests

TRINIDAD, Colo., Oct. 24.—One hundred and fifty striking coal miners, led by Sunda Benas, a woman, today marched up a mountain canyon to Berwind, 15 miles north of here, broke thru a line of mine guards and deputy sheriffs and succeeded in holding a meeting of the men in the three mines near Berwind who then joined the strikers.

The woman leader was finally arrested, but the miners charged the sheriff's automobile, effecting her release.

In a melee, when Frank Sanders, mine guard, tried to stop the woman and her followers, Sanders was struck by one of the marching miners. He was not seriously hurt.

Sixteen picketers were reported arrested in this district. Informations were filed in district court against Kristen

Svanum, I. W. W. leader, charging inciting to picketing, and his pending arrest is expected to increase the tension.

Concentrate in South. WALLENBURG, Colo., Oct. 24.—Satisfied that the miners in the northern coal fields of Colorado are coming out in greater and greater numbers, the strike committee has issued orders for a special effort to make the southern fields' strike one hundred per cent effective.

With just a week of successful strike behind them, the miners continued with perfect morale and great determination to picket in spite of every effort of the company gunmen and deputy sheriffs. The coal production of Colorado reached some point near to zero at the end of last week, and a hastily summoned conference of Huerfano county commissioners is being held to decide on the best method of "controlling" the walk-out. The present decision is to not call state troopers or militia until the larger force of deputies being sworn in can try its luck at suppressing picketing.

More Vote To Strike. A large number of mass meetings of miners not yet on strike were addressed by members of the strike committees and in practically every case voted to tie up the mines, declared Roger Francezon, chairman of the General Executive Board of the I. W. W., which issued the call for the strike.

Francezon predicts that within a few days every mine without exception will be shut down.

Women and Babe Jailed. WALLENBURG, Colo., (FP) Oct. 25.—Twenty miners wives, one with a babe in arms, were among 60 pickets arrested at the Ideal mine in this vicinity in the drive by county and company authorities to stop the mass strike movement that already numbers 8000 in all Colorado fields and that is resulting in the daily closing of new mines.

Two mines were chosen for the picket drive and written instructions concerning duties and location were given each of the 500 pickets as they left the headquarters of the Industrial Workers of the World, the organization leading the walkout. They succeeded in closing down the Cameron mine, belonging to the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., a Rockefeller concern, but were met at the Ideal mine, another C. F. I. property, by a large force of armed company thugs who held the pickets under cover of weapons until the deputies arrived and arrested 60.

Bonds For Pickets. Bonds of \$500 each were posted in behalf of the 17 pickets arrested and held since the second day of the strike for violation of a state law which declares strikes illegal unless 30 days notice is given. But pickets to an estimated number of 500, including many women, are still standing watch at mines in the vicinity of Aguilar and Wallenburg.

County authorities are asking appropriation of funds to enable them to swear in enough deputies to handle the large number of pickets. The Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. has announced its intention of asking the aid of state police.

CHICAGO, (FP), Oct. 24.—The Mexican consul at Denver is engaging in strikebreaking activities, charges the Industrial Workers of the World in a protest addressed to Pres. Calles of Mexico. Lee Tulin, general secretary of the I. W. W., charges the Mexican consul advised Mexican-born strikers in the Colorado coal fields that "to continue the strike might

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Governor Aids Workers. It seems certain that Calles ordered the sending of troops and the dis-

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Testify Petlura Slaughtered Jews To Extort Money

PARIS, Oct. 24.—That General Petlura, White Guard leader, personally ordered the wholesale murder of thousands of Jews in the Ukraine, was charged today by Morris Goldstein, president of the commission that investigated the Ukrainian pogroms, at the trial of Samuel Spivackberg, who admitted killing Petlura, "to avenge the Jewish massacres."

"General Petlura demanded ransom from Jews," Goldstein testified. "If they were unable to pay, the men's beards were shaved off and they were made to dance for the amusement of their soldiers. Women were mistreated as well as men. After an orgy lasting overnight the Jews were shot down like dogs."

Striking Colorado Miners Protest to Calles; Hit Consul

(Continued from Page One)

cause international complications and lead to their deportation."

"Far Better, Your Excellency," the letter declares, "it would be for our Mexican fellow workers to be deported than to submit to the inhuman and degrading conditions they have been forced to endure in the mining towns of Colorado."

The I. W. W. expresses itself as believing "Your Excellency to be the only highly placed official in state power on the North American continent having at heart human liberty and the welfare of the masses."

Ignore Consul's Advice.

The only request made of the Mexican president is that he compel the Mexican consul at Denver to cease his activities as a strikebreaker.

A large minority of the 8000 or more strikers engaged in the I. W. W. led walkout in the Colorado coal fields are of Mexican origin and according to the strike leaders have ignored the consul's advice.

U.S. Supreme Court Decision Doubling Utilities Extortion

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The supreme court's action in establishing the "reproduction cost" theory of valuing public utilities for rate-making purposes will saddle a burden of billions of dollars upon the American public if maintained in future valuation cases, Senator George W. Norris of Neb., said today.

The "reproduction cost" theory is to allow a public utility high enough rates to guarantee a specific income upon a fictitious property value, estimated to be the cost of producing the utility brand new. Such a valuation, he explained, if placed upon American railroads, would enable them to double their present freight and passenger rates from one end of the country to the other.

Anxious To Stop Resolution.

Norris proposed legislation to forbid use of the theory in fixing rates, despite the supreme court's decision in the Indianapolis waterworks case. He admitted though that such legislation might be held unconstitutional.

"The only remedy then will be for the national and local governments to own and operate railroads, waterworks, gas companies, electric light plants and street car companies," Norris declared. "It will force government ownership or it will provoke a revolution."

Taft & Co. Take Rest.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The supreme court today announced a recess from October 21 to November 21.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

The Life and Death of Sacco and Vanzetti

By EUGENE LYONS

An epic story of two alien workers in America. Sacco, Vanzetti, judges, college presidents—all the teeming characters of the great social drama which has shaken the world are drawn in words that bite into memory like acids. The background—the peasant Italy of the men's childhood, the swarming industrial centers of Massachusetts, the stirring pages of international protest—is as real and vivid as the persons who move against it. The author was closely associated with the Sacco-Vanzetti Case from the beginning. He has gathered here for the first time all the essential elements of the case in a fast-moving narrative. It is accurate and complete and will remain as a monument to the seven-year struggle which involved all human-kind.

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The DAILY WORKER BOOK DEPARTMENT

33 First Street, New York

COMPANY SHERIFF PROCLAIMS RIOT WHENEVER ASKED

Makes Superintendent His Deputy

By A. S.

AURORA, Pa., Oct. 24.—As an example of the activities of the company owned town and county officials in the mining regions of Pennsylvania, the following proclamation might be considered:

"Proclamation by the Sheriff of Washington County, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania."

"Whereas, I, Ody C. Abbott, Sheriff of Washington County, have been notified by citizens, industrial corporations and employers, that in certain mining communities of Washington County there has been serious rioting, shooting and disturbances of the peace, threatening the safety of life, liberty and property . . .

These are the opening lines of the sheriff's proclamation posted up at the Aurora mine of the Duquesne Coke and Coal Company at Avelia, Washington County, Pa., at the station and on the telegraph poles and all along the high stockade of raw yellow boards sawed off to points that shuts in the mine and the scab barracks.

"Friend of Labor."

It is said that Sheriff Ody C. Abbott was elected sheriff of Washington county as a "friend of labor." His strike proclamation is an interesting example of how the "rewarding friends of labor" policy works out. Abbott's proclamation goes far beyond the general formal proclamation issued by sheriffs in other counties at the commencement of the lock-out. The sheriff makes no pretense at judicial impartiality, but speaks openly as the mouthpiece of the coal operators.

Where the proclamation posted in the mining camps of the neighboring county, states that the sheriff has received notification of a strike situation from both "employees and labor organizations" as well as from the employers, for the "friend of labor" only the "industrial corporations and employers" exist. No strike or lockout situation is mentioned, and on March 31, the day before the lock-out went into effect, Abbott states that he has already heard that there has been "rioting, shooting and disturbances of the peace," a deliberate lie calculated to create prejudice in advance against the locked-out miners in the minds of the public, and serve as an excuse for company violence.

The same menacing tone is maintained throughout the proclamation. It declares that: "All peace officers throughout Washington county until the present emergency has passed are commanded to disperse and prevent upon the highways or vacant property of all populous sections the loitering or gathering of three or more persons . . .", a clause omitted in the other proclamations and an weapon of oppression effectively wielded at the Aurora mine.

No Warning For Boss.

On the other hand, the Washington county proclamation completely omits the warning to coal operators included in the Allegheny county proclamation, stating that: "All industrial corporations, coal mining companies and employers are hereby admonished not to engage or permit persons about their premises whose presence and conduct upon said premises or going to or from same, should incite disturbance of the peace; and also that a special danger to the public peace, life and property can be created by bringing into particular communities employees and other persons commonly known as 'strike-breakers.'" Sheriff Abbott's proclamation recognizes no strike situation, only a state of rebellion of slaves against the sovereign overlords of the coalfields.

The local enforcement of the proclamation here at the Aurora mine is in the hands of the deputy sheriffs. Their appointment is approved by the sheriff, and their pay comes from the coal company. One of the two deputies is merely an armed loafer who will obey company orders. The other is the superintendent of the mine, also one of its principal shareholders, and general czar in the camp.

This "impartial officer of the peace" not only enforces the terms of the sheriff's proclamation to the limit (the clause in regard to the dispersal of gatherings of two or more persons is viciously enforced), but is also the active instigator of all the coal and iron frame-ups and attempts at terrorization.

Need Labor Party.

Coal mining is the life of Washington county, and the miners form the majority of the population. If the U. M. W. of A. took the lead of the campaign, the miners could get their candidates elected on a labor ticket by a good margin. They could have a union miner sheriff who would halt instead of inciting company violence in time of strike or lock-out, and appoint union miner deputy sheriffs and have a union miner as squire, as well.

In these sections where the class line-up is so very simple and distinct, the absurdity of workers putting in to office men who are the direct agents of their enemies becomes exceptionally obvious.

Mayor of Chicago Drafts Librarians To Burn the Books

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—Mayor William Hale Thompson's war against Great Britain continued to hum on four definite fronts today. With Napoleon-like vigor, Chicago's mayor stalked at the head of his legions and aimed straight for the lion's jaws. Meanwhile nothing is being done to relieve a growing tension of unemployment in Chicago, which even Thompson's antics do not hide.

Carl B. Roden, head of the Chicago Public Library and president of the American Library Association, announced he would give Mayor Thompson every assistance in his drive to purge the library of unpatriotic texts.

Ungrateful to McAndrew.

The trial of William McAndrew, suspended superintendent of schools, who is accused of furthering pro-British influences in the schools, will be resumed today with Congressman John J. Gorman in the role of chief prosecution witness. Gorman was appointed by Mayor Thompson to investigate the suspected school history books. McAndrew is as reactionary as Thompson but belongs to another business group.

Will Burn Books.

Mayor Thompson today instructed Frederick Rex, municipal reference librarian, to clear his files of all pro-British texts.

A similar drive, under the personal direction of U. J. "Sport" Herrmann, is in full blast at the main public library and its branches. All of the books he doesn't like Mayor Thompson says, will be gathered together and taken to the lakefront where they will be burned with fitting ceremonies. A bill for an injunction to restrain Mayor William Hale Thompson, U. J. Herrmann, member of the library board, Corporation Counsel Samuel Etelson and Librarian Carl Roden from disposing of books which may be found in the Chicago public library was filed in circuit court here this afternoon. Edward J. Boham, who represented himself as a taxpayer and the father of three school children, brought the action.

Radio Monopoly for Biggest Campaign Fund in Elections

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The political party with the biggest "war chest" probably will monopolize the air during the 1928 presidential campaign, regardless of a provision in the federal radio law which ostensibly was aimed to insure equal broadcasting privileges for all candidates.

This Is the "Joker."

If any station permits the use of its broadcasting facilities for a candidate it "shall afford equal opportunities to all other candidates for that office," section 18 reads.

Buy All You Want.

However, there is nothing in the law to prevent the Republican or the Democratic national committees, or other organizations, from buying all the radio facilities they want or can afford, for the broadcasting of political propaganda on behalf of any candidate.

Also an individual who is not up for office may present the views of candidates or arguments in their behalf, and the broadcasting station from which the information is transmitted is apparently under no obligation to give the adherents of opposing candidates the right to use its facilities, in the opinion of legal experts.

Radio Big Factor.

Radio stations will be used widely in the 1928 campaign. Experts predicted that several million dollars would be spent by the political parties and the candidates. Broadcasting was employed in the 1924 campaign, but that was before the days when chain hook-ups were commonly used to put an audience of three quarters of the nation within the hearing of one voice.

To Ditch Mate for Throne.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—Prince Carol and Mme. Lupescu will separate in order that Carol may be in a more favorable position to win the Rumanian crown.

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REVOLT OF SMALL TOBACCO FARMERS GROWING RAPIDLY

Big Protest Meeting at Winston Salem, N. C.

WINSTON SALEM, N. C. (FP) Oct. 24.—The farmers' revolt against the tobacco trust continues. Thirty-five hundred growers assembled in the Liberty Warehouse in Winston Salem for a showdown with the Big Five Tobacco buyers who had been invited to attend and explain why prices to the farmers had been cut in half in the last year.

This is the second big mass protest of the farmers in a week. These tobacco growers of the Piedmont are in great distress and many of them will be sold out for taxes in the coming winter and driven to the wage earners' life in the cities. Tobacco is the life of the region. The sales of Bright Leaf weed bring the credit for the flour and groceries to carry the farmers' family through the winter; they bring the shoes for his school children and the fertilizers this exhausting crop requires. In poverty at best the farmers face disaster with their tobacco selling for only half to three-quarters of the cost of production.

Trusts Boycott Meeting.

But not a single representative of the Big Five came to the meeting. Leggett Myers, the Imperial, and the Export companies failed to answer; American Tobacco Co. said the matter had been referred to its New York headquarters; R. J. Reynolds & Co., makers of Camels and Kings of Winston Salem, promised vaguely to meet a committee of the growers at a later time. Gov. McLean of North Carolina turned down the invitation sent him. Unfortunately no definite steps towards organization of the farmers took place though there was plenty of denunciation of the tobacco trust. U. S. Attorney F. A. Linney of Boone who addressed the gathering talked of prosecution under the Sherman anti-trust law. Linney brought laughter from the farmers when he said that if he were selling a spotted pig to a market consisting of five buyers and he found that each one offered him exactly the same price he would be justified in thinking they were in an agreement against his interests.

Raise Price a Little.

As to the Sherman law remedy some of the farmers remembered that the tobacco trust had already been dissolved by a supreme court decree, and the units of the trust, the Big Five, worked together like a single organization against the tobacco farmer none the less.

The result of the last week's agitation, however, has been to raise prices a little. Weed averaging only 13 cents a pound is now bringing 17 cents—but this price is still below last year's and below the cost of production.

Big Profits.

Net profits of R. J. Reynolds & Co. last year totalled \$26,000,000, in addition to an \$8,000,000 tax refund from the U. S. government. American Tobacco profits exceeded \$22,000,000 and Liggett & Myers had nearly \$18,000,000. The figures for the other two companies are not available.

Unemployment Among "Movie" Extras Cuts Wage to 36c Average

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Oct. 24.—Thirty-six cents is the average daily wage received by 18,000 Los Angeles movie extras, or artists, during the last 6 months.

Here is the number of days averaged per week, for the last 6 months, by some of the more fortunate girls of the 6,000 registered with the Central Casting Bureau: One girl, 5 days; 8 girls, 4 days; 21 girls, 3 days.

Among the 5000 registered men, 2 averaged 6 days a week; 2, 5 days; 20, 4 days, and 36 averaged 3 days work per week during the last 6 months.

These lucky ones are mostly "dress extras" having "wardrobes more comprehensive than many stars have to maintain."

The daily payroll, is \$6556, which is divided among 11,000 registered and 7000 extras who are not registered.

Bankers' Convention Admits Depositors Lose, Hits Rivals

HOUSTON, Texas, Oct. 24.—While cursing "gold brick" salesmen, their rivals, the delegates to the American Bankers Association, holding its 53rd annual convention here, had to admit that from a half to three quarters of a billion dollars will be lost to depositors in banks during the last seven years.

Dan V. Stephens, president of the Fremont State Bank, Fremont, Neb., told the delegates that throughout the United States since deflation began seven years ago there have been more than 4,000 bank failures, which have tied up more than one billion dollars in deposits, 50 to 75 per cent of which, he said, will be a total loss to depositors.

Regular Business.

"Gold brick financing" takes from the American public in excess of one billion dollars a year, Harry W. Riehl declared in his address today.

Stock crooks utilize a highly organized system to mulct the public of huge sums annually, he said, pointing out that they even go to school, that they swap "sucker lists" and that they learn the rudiments of gold brick financing through study and application of various types of fraud. They are psychologists, too.

"There is a regular business of gathering these sucker lists," Riehl continued. "The names are bought and sold like cattle. Notations are made of the mental attitude, the temperaments, and other peculiarities of the possible victims. I have here some actual sucker list cards. One reads: 'Hit this chap for a thousand shares—he owns a Packard.' Another says 'Soak this bird for a thousand shares—he's a sweet mooch.' Another says 'Handle this guy with kid gloves—he's been burnt before.'"

Bitter Fight Over Which Business Is To Gain by Tax Cut

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The tax reduction fight in the seventieth congress, which promises to be spectacular and bitterly contested, got under way today with the assembly of the joint congressional tax committee to consider the various plans advanced.

There are three principal plans:

1.—Sponsored by President Coolidge and Secretary of the Treasury Mellon which would limit the total cut to \$250,000,000. Coolidge is now an advocate of bigger and better cruises.

2.—Sponsored by Senator Reed Smoot (R., Utah), chairman of the senate finance committee, which would hold the reduction to \$350,000,000.

3.—Backed by Rep. Garner, (D.), which would push the reduction up to \$400,000,000 or \$600,000,000.

No One Believes Treasury.

Rep. Garner declared Congress will not follow the treasury's recommendations in tax slashing. "Because every business man in the country knows the treasury has been lamentably inaccurate in estimating treasury surpluses, and no one has faith in treasury figures any more."

All the conflicting plans contemplate decreasing the corporation tax, repeal of the nuisance taxes, including automobile taxes, and cutting the intermediate brackets in the income taxes. No plan whatever is considered which will reduce the burden on the poor. No reductions of tariff are seriously contemplated.

California Chinese Go To Hear Browder Speak On Situation in China

OAKLAND, California, Oct. 24.—Educational activities continue here, despite the fact that the nights are getting colder and crowds of workers are fiercely competed for by the Salvation Army and other spellbinders.

On the 15th, Earl Browder, member of the Executive Committee of the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Congress, and editor of "Labor Unity," addressed a large audience on the situation in China, telling of economic and political conditions back of the Kuomintang movement and the heroic struggles of Chinese workers. California is the heart of the Kuomintang in America, the bay region of San Francisco and Oakland has the largest Chinese colony, some of whose residents came to hear Browder's report.

Public Schools May Be Placed on "Unfair List"

MASON, CITY, Ia., Oct. 24.—(FP)—Public educational institutions are made liable to labor's unfair ban under a precedent set by musicians and movie operators who have placed the auditorium of Mason City High School on the scab list because the principal refused to listen to continued warning from union representatives that unless union men were put in charge of stage and movie operation work the school would come under the labor pail.

INVESTIGATION OF PULLMAN CO. TO START SOON

Porters' Union Charges Violations of Law

The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters announced recently the receipt of a communication from the Interstate Commerce Commission notifying the union and the Pullman Company that Friday, October 21st, has been set as the date when briefs should be filed in the case of the Brotherhood vs. the Pullman Company.

In a petition filed with the commission on September 8th, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters charged the Pullman Company with violating Sections 1, 2, 3, 6 and 15 of the Interstate Commerce Act, and called upon the commission to investigate the conduct of the company with a view toward compelling it to cease and desist from its alleged unlawful practices.

Investigate Violations.

On September 17th, the commission notified the Pullman Company that it had twenty days in which to rectify the conditions or answer the charges of the Brotherhood.

Accordingly, on Oct. 7th, the company filed its reply in which the jurisdiction of the commission to hear the petition was denied by the attorneys for the Pullman Company; consequently the question now before the commission is its right to hear the evidence and correct the violations, if found to be as stated by the Brotherhood, whose attorneys are of the opinion that the commission is empowered to act under Section 13 specifically and the entire Interstate Commerce Act.

The Brotherhood's brief is being prepared by Donald Richberg, attorney for the standard railroad unions and co-author of the Watson-Parker Law, and by Henry T. Hunt, ex-mayor of Cincinnati and former member of the old United States Railroad Labor Board.

New Case.

It was pointed out by officials of the Brotherhood that the case before the Interstate Commerce Commission is separate and distinct from the union's efforts to present their case before the Emergency Arbitration Board, which they are compelled to do by the Watson-Parker Act if they are to maintain their position as a union.

Kind of a Wife for a Cop.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—Police Sergeant Vernon Goranson was shot and instantly killed by his wife, Mrs. Minnie Goranson, 44, in their home today. Mrs. Goranson summoned police and admitted she had shot her husband with his service revolver as he lay in bed. She said the shooting followed a quarrel.

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United Front Mass Meeting to Fight Jim Crow Schools

(By a Worker Correspondent)

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—At a united front mass meeting called by the American Negro Labor Congress, Chicago local, on October 20, to protest the recent school strike in Gary, Ind., representatives of the American Negro Labor Congress, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Chicago Urban League, the Young Workers League and the Council for the Protection of Foreign-Born Workers. Two of the three colored aldermen from Gary were also present.

Russell, president of the Gary branch of the N. A. A. C. P., stated that the strike had been clearly planned by adults who used the students for their own ends.

The most vigorous applause of the evening however, greeted the explanation given by the Young Workers League representative, that the planning of the strike was no accident, but an example of the Steel Trust's determination to divide the white and Negro workers, in order that they might not act together against the capitalist class, their common enemy. Plans were launched for a similar united front meeting on a much larger scale, to be held in the near future.

Jewish Colonies In Soviet Union Lauded by Expert

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—The Jewish colonies in the Soviet Union, established with the aid of the Soviet Government, were lauded as highly successful in a report submitted by Dr. Joseph A. Rosen to the relief conference of the United Jewish Campaign.

The number of Jewish families in Russia engaged in farming, Dr. Rosen said, increased from 15,000 in 1923 to 35,000 in 1927. The acreage occupied by Jewish settlers, he said, has risen from 400,000 to 1,000,000 acres.

Starting a New Life.

"But of far greater importance than these figures are the personal impressions carried away by visitors to the colonies," he declared. "Those who have inspected the colonies during the three years and have seen with their own eyes how the new settlements sprang up in the wild prairies with thousands of families actually starting a new life, striking roots in the soil and turning the wilderness into promising farming communities, cannot help expressing their admiration and calling the whole thing a miracle."

BUILD THE DAILY WORKER!

THE FOLLOWING NEW READERS SEND THEIR GREETINGS TO THE SOVIET UNION ON THE OCCASION OF THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

M. Feldman, S. Feinberg, M. Dworkin, H. Wolf, Albert Langendorfer, Thomas Sweeney, Mrs. S. Veronick, V. A. Carus, Dr. J. M. Rouf, L. C. Rigby, D. Fryer, A. Konikow, Anton Bistrick, Andrew Semolic, F. Kogan, A. T. Harrington, Chas. Bebrits, Aaron Weber, P. W. O'Donnell, A. Osols, Mary Younger, H. Worgull, Elsie Sarin, W. C. Heard, P. A. Smith, Robt. Newstrom, V. Kivi, S. Winn, J. Pavel, G. Piccoli, W. W. Quirt, A. S. Arstam, B. Peskin, A. B. Hanson, John Lavroff, Herman Ruthfuss, Samuel Lieb, J. P. Eil, Joseph Varadi, N. E. Adams, Hans Pankrath, Rudolph Hrozencik, Harry Wefner, Sonia Merims, Thos. McGriff, H. G. Price, J. Bukowick, Dorothy Sabroff, S. Bieniasz, Wm. Mathewson, John Balpader, N. Mariano, Jennie Amofsky, Albert Erisson, John O'Connor, Victor Salmea, Wm. Hill, Sylvia Lindgren, Walno Pelte, Robt. Olson, Gust. Johnson, Isador Cohen, G. Gustafson, Nat. Prager, Betty Brady, Harry Wohl, John Turko, C. Hansen, Frank Rabe, M. Kegal, Elias Miller, Con. J. Mueller, Tempelini Yhdists, Charlotte Weiss, Austin Lewis, J. Feingold, G. Miel, Nestor Mattson, Mrs. Viola, George Duncan, Dr. J. C. Coleman, J. E. Grooms, C. Mikalacky, Th. Petzeme, Archie Victor, Max J. Kay, Ellen Kuisma, A. Sandelin, L. Love, I. Ramiatela, H. Greenstine, Makis Ptergotis, Gust. Manor, Abe Lapidus, Carl Rakoski, E. J. Erickson, Gus Daubenick, J. A. Schenbelm, W. F. Keeny, Otto Zulauf, Aug. Gude, Nathan Galitsky, Fred Koehler, Wm. Williams, Andy Vlenazidis, Geo. W. Struve, Nick Polidori, E. L. Osgood, H. Holm, Gust. Skandera, E. A. Pyak, George Hajdu, Mrs. E. Vranger, Mearl M. Tobey, L. Bileggi, F. Vratarie, M. Bizjak, Matti Maki, J. D. Benavett, Louis Wolheim, Joseph Kolosek, Joseph Kaplan, Louis Long, John Biel, A. Lindback, O. M. Satos

The following is the fourth instalment of the report of the first American Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia, in the words of the delegation. The report will be published in The DAILY WORKER in successive issues until completed.

THE highest organ of the trade union movement in the U. S. S. R. is the All-Union Congress of Trade Unions which meets every two years to decide general policies and to select an executive committee of about 170 members known as the Central Council of Trade Unions (C. C. T. U.). This council chooses a presidium to carry on its work between sessions of the council. The presidium, corresponding in a general way to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, puts into effect the policies determined upon at the congresses and at the sessions of the Central Council.

The functions of such an inter-union body are similar to, though vastly more extensive, than those of a State Federation of Labor in the United States.

The DAILY WORKER (Book Dept.) 33 First St., New York

*ORDER YOUR COPIES OF THE NOVEMBER 7TH EDITION NOW. PRICE \$1.50 PER HUNDRED.

Striking Colorado Miners Protest to Calles; Hit Consul

(Continued from Page One)

cause international complications and lead to their deportation."

"Far Better, Your Excellency," the letter declares, "it would be for our Mexican fellow workers to be deported than to submit to the inhuman and degrading conditions they have been forced to endure in the mining towns of Colorado."

The I. W. W. expresses itself as believing "Your Excellency to be the only highly placed official in state power on the North American continent having at heart human liberty and the welfare of the masses."

Ignore Consul's Advice

The only request made of the Mexican president is that he compel the Mexican consul at Denver to cease his activities as a strikebreaker.

A large minority of the 8000 or more strikers engaged in the I. W. W. led walkout in the Colorado coal fields are of Mexican origin and according to the strike leaders have ignored the consul's advice.

U.S. Supreme Court Decision Doubling Utilities Extortion

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24. — The supreme court's action in establishing the "reproduction cost new" theory of valuing public utilities for rate-making purposes will saddle a burden of billions of dollars upon the American public if maintained in future valuation cases, Senator George W. Norris of Neb., said today.

The "reproduction cost new" theory is to allow a public utility high enough rates to guarantee a specific income upon a fictitious property value, estimated to be the cost of producing the utility brand new. Such a valuation, he explained, if placed upon American railroads, would enable them to double their present freight and passenger rates from one end of the country to the other.

Anxious To Stop Resolution.

Norris proposed legislation to forbid use of the theory in fixing rates, despite the supreme court's decision in the Indianapolis waterworks case. He admitted that such legislation might be held unconstitutional.

"The only remedy then will be for the national and local governments to own and operate railroads, waterworks, gas companies, electric light plants and street car companies," Norris declared. "It will force government ownership or it will provoke a revolution."

Taft & Co. Take Rest.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24. — The supreme court today announced a recess from October 31 to November 21.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

The Life and Death of Sacco and Vanzetti

By EUGENE LYONS

An epic story of two alien workers in America, Sacco, Vanzetti, the lawyers, judges, college presidents—all the teeming characters of the great social drama which has shaken the world—are drawn in words that bite into memory like acids. The background—the peasant Italy of the men, the stirring pages of international protest—is as real and vivid as the persons who move against it. The author was closely associated with the Sacco-Vanzetti Case from the beginning. He has gathered here for the first time all the essential elements of the case in a fast-moving narrative. It is accurate and complete and will remain as a monument to the struggle which involved all human-kind.

In an attractive memorial edition with photographs of all figures involved in the case and cartoons from American and foreign newspapers.

\$1.50

THE CASE OF SACCO-VANZETTI by F. Frankfurter Cloth—\$1.50
CARTOONS ON THE SACCO-VANZETTI CASE by Ellis \$1.25
ANTHOLOGY OF SACCO-VANZETTI POETRY \$1.25

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33 First Street, New York

COMPANY SHERIFF PROCLAIMS RIOT WHENEVER ASKED

Makes Superintendent His Deputy

By A. S.

AURORA, Pa., Oct. 24. — As an example of the activities of the company owned towns and county officials in the mining regions of Pennsylvania, the following proclamation might be considered:

"Proclamation by the Sheriff of Washington County, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania."

"Whereas, I, Ody C. Abbott, Sheriff of Washington County, have been notified by citizens, industrial corporations and employers, that in certain mining communities of Washington County there has been serious rioting, shooting and disturbances of the peace, threatening the safety of life, liberty and property . . ."

These are the opening lines of the sheriff's proclamation posted up at the Aurora mine of the Duquesne Coke and Coal Company at Avella, Washington County, Pa., at the station and on the telegraph poles and all along the high stockade of raw yellow boards sawed off to points that shuts in the mine and the scab barracks.

"Friend of Labor."

It is said that Sheriff Ody C. Abbott was elected sheriff of Washington county as a "friend of labor." His strike proclamation is an interesting example of how the "rewarding friends of labor" policy works out. Abbott's proclamation goes far beyond the general formal proclamation issued by sheriffs in other counties at the commencement of the lock-out. The sheriff makes no pretense at judicial impartiality, but speaks openly as the mouthpiece of the coal operators.

Where the proclamation posted in the mining camps of the neighboring county, states that the sheriff has received notification of a strike situation from both "employees and labor organizations" as well as from the employers, for the "friend of labor" only the "industrial corporations" exist. No strike or lockout situation is mentioned, and on March 31, the day before the lock-out went into effect, Abbott states that he has already heard that there has been "rioting, shooting and disturbances of the peace," a deliberate lie, calculated to create prejudice in advance against the locked-out miners in the minds of the public, and serve as an excuse for company violence.

The same menacing tone is maintained throughout the proclamation. It declares that: "All peace officers throughout Washington county until the present emergency has passed are commanded to disperse and prevent upon the highways or vacant property of all populous sections the loitering or gathering of three or more persons . . .", a clause omitted in the other proclamations and an weapon of oppression effectively wielded at the Aurora mine.

No Warning For Boss.

On the other hand, the Washington county proclamation completely omits the warning to coal operators included in the Allegheny county proclamation, stating that: "All industrial corporations, coal mining companies and employers are hereby admonished not to engage or permit persons about their premises whose presence and conduct upon said premises or going to or from same, should incite disturbances of the peace; and also that a special danger to the public peace, life and property can be created by bringing into particular communities employees and other persons commonly known as 'strikebreakers.'" Sheriff Abbott's proclamation recognizes no strike situation, only a state of rebellion of slaves against their sovereign overlords of the coalfields.

The local enforcement of the proclamation here at the Aurora mine is in the hands of the deputy sheriffs. Their appointment is approved by the sheriff, and their pay comes from the coal company. One of the two deputies is merely an armed loafer who will obey company orders. The other is the superintendent of the mine, also one of its principal shareholders, and general czar in the camp.

This "impartial officer of the peace" not only enforces the terms of the sheriff's proclamation to the limit (the clause in regard to the dispersal of gatherings of two or more persons is viciously enforced), but is also the active instigator of all the coal and iron frame-ups and attempts at terrorization.

Need Labor Party.

Coal mining is the life of Washington county, and the miners form the majority of the population. If the U. M. W. of A. took the lead of the campaign, the miners could get their candidates elected on a labor ticket by a good margin. They could have a union miner sheriff who would halt instead of inciting company violence in time of strike or lock-out, and appoint union miner deputy sheriffs and have a union miner asquire, as well.

In the sections where the class line-up is so very simple and distinct, the absurdity of workers putting into office men who are the direct agents of their enemies becomes exceptionally obvious.

Mayor of Chicago Drafts Librarians To Burn the Books

CHICAGO, Oct. 24. — Mayor William Hale Thompson's war against Great Britain continued to hum on four definite fronts today. With Napoleonic vigor, Chicago's mayor stalked at the head of his legions and aimed straight for the lion's jaws. Meanwhile nothing is being done to relieve a growing tension of unemployment in Chicago, which even Thompson's antics do not hide.

Carl B. Roden, head of the Chicago Public Library and president of the American Library Association, announced he would give Mayor Thompson every assistance in his drive to purge the library of un-American texts.

Ungrateful to McAndrew.

The trial of William McAndrew, suspended superintendent of schools, who is accused of furthering pro-British influences in the schools, will be resumed today with Congressman John J. Gorman in the role of chief prosecution witness. Gorman was appointed by Mayor Thompson to investigate the suspected school history books. McAndrew is as reactionary as Thompson but belongs to another business group.

Will Burn Books.

Mayor Thompson today instructed Frederick Rex, municipal reference librarian, to clear his files of all pro-British texts.

A similar drive, under the personal direction of U. J. "Sport" Herrmann, is in full blast at the main public library and its branches. All of the books he doesn't like Mayor Thompson says, will be gathered together and taken to the lakefront where they will be burned with fitting ceremonies.

A bill for an injunction to restrain Mayor William Hale Thompson, U. J. Herrmann, member of the Library Board, Corporation Counsel Samuel Ettelson and Librarian Carl Roden from disposing of books which may be found in the Chicago public library was filed in circuit court here this afternoon. Edward J. Boham, who represented himself as a taxpayer and the father of three school children, brought the action.

Radio Monopoly for Biggest Campaign Fund in Elections

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24. — The political party with the biggest "war chest" probably will monopolize the air during the 1928 presidential campaign, regardless of a provision in the federal radio law which ostensibly was aimed to insure equal broadcasting privileges for all candidates.

This Is the "Joker."

If any station permits the use of its broadcasting facilities for a candidate it "shall afford equal opportunities to all other candidates for that office," section 18 reads.

However, there is nothing in the law to prevent the Republican or the Democratic national committees, or other organizations, from buying all the radio facilities they want or can afford, for the broadcasting of political propaganda on behalf of any candidate.

Radio Big Factor.

Radio stations will be used widely in the 1928 campaign. Experts predicted that several million dollars would be spent by the political parties and the candidates. Broadcasting was employed in the 1924 campaign, but that was before the days when chain hook-ups were commonly used to put an audience of three quarters of the nation within the hearing of one voice.

To Ditch Mate for Throne.

PARIS, Oct. 24. — Prince Carol and Mme. Lupescu will separate in order that Carol may be in a more favorable position to win the Rumanian crown.

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REVOLT OF SMALL TOBACCO FARMERS GROWING RAPIDLY

Big Protest Meeting at Winston Salem, N. C.

WINSTON SALEM, N. C. (FP) Oct. 24. — The farmers' revolt against the tobacco trust continues. Thirty-five hundred growers assembled in the Liberty Warehouse in Winston Salem for a showdown with the Big Five Tobacco buyers who had been invited to attend and explain why prices to the farmers had been cut in half in view of the record profits the trust made last year.

This is the second big mass protest of the farmers in a week. These tobacco growers of the Piedmont are in great distress and many of them will be sold out for taxes in the coming winter and driven to the wage earners' life in the cities. Tobacco is the money crop in this region. The sales of Bright Leaf weed bring the credit for the flour and groceries to carry the farmers' family through the winter; they bring the shoes for his school children and the fertilizers this exhausting crop requires. In poverty at best the farmers face disaster with their tobacco selling for only half to three-quarters of the cost of production.

Trusts Boycott Meeting.

But not a single representative of the Big Five came to the meeting. Leggett Myers, the Imperial, and the Export companies failed to answer; American Tobacco Co. said the matter had been referred to its New York headquarters; R. J. Reynolds & Co., makers of Camel brand kings of Winston Salem, promised vaguely to meet a committee of the growers at a later time. Gov. McLean of North Carolina turned down the invitation sent him.

Unfortunately no definite steps towards organization of the farmers took place though there was plenty of denunciation of the tobacco trust. U. S. Attorney F. A. Linney of Boone who addressed the gathering talked of prosecution under the Sherman anti-trust law. Linney brought laughter from the farmers when he said that if he were selling a spotted pig to a market consisting of five buyers and he found that each one offered him exactly the same price he would be justified in thinking they were in an agreement against his interests.

Raise Price a Little.

As to the Sherman law remedy some of the farmers remembered that the tobacco trust had already been dissolved by a supreme court decree, and the units of the trust, the Big Five, worked together like a single organization against the tobacco farmer none the less.

The result of the last week's agitation, however, has been to raise prices a little. Weed averaging only 13 cents a pound is now bringing 17 cents—but this price is still below last year's and below the cost of production.

Big Profits.

Net profits of R. J. Reynolds & Co. last year totalled \$26,000,000, in addition to an \$8,000,000 tax refund from the U. S. government. American Tobacco profits exceeded \$22,000,000 and Liggett & Myers had nearly \$18,000,000. The figures for the other two companies are not available.

Unemployment Among "Movie" Extras Cuts Wage to 36c Average

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Oct. 24. — Thirty-six cents is the average daily wage received by 18,000 Los Angeles movie extras, or artists, during the last 6 months.

Here is the number of days averaged per week, for the last 6 months, by some of the more fortunate girls of the 6,000 registered with the Central Casting Bureau: One girl, 5 days; 8 girls, 4 days; 21 girls, 3 days work.

Among the 6000 registered men, 2 averaged 6 days a week; 2, 5 days; 20, 4 days, and 36 averaged 3 days work per week during the last 6 months.

These lucky ones are mostly "dress extras" having no more comprehensive than many stars have to maintain.

The daily payroll, is \$6556, which is divided among 11,000 registered and 7000 extras who are not registered.

Bankers' Convention Admits Depositors Lose, Hits Rivals

HOUSTON, Texas, Oct. 24. — While cursing "gold brick" salesmen, their rivals, the delegates to the American Bankers Association, holding its 53rd annual convention here, had to admit that from a half to three quarters of a billion dollars will be lost to depositors in banks during the last seven years.

Dr. V. Stephens, president of the Fremont State Bank, Fremont, Neb., told the delegates that throughout the United States since deflation began seven years ago there have been more than 4,000 bank failures, which have tied up more than one billion dollars in deposits, 50 to 75 per cent of which, he said, will be a total loss to depositors.

Regular Business.

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"He's a Sweet Mooh."

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California Chinese Go To Hear Browder Speak On Situation in China

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Public Schools May Be Placed on "Unfair List"

MASON, CITY, Ia., Oct. 24. — (FP) — Public educational institutions are made liable to labor's unfair ban under a precedent set by musicians and movie operators who have placed the auditorium of Mason City High School on the scab list because the principal refused to listen to continuing warning from union representatives that unless union men were put in charge of stage and movie operation work the school would come under the labor pail.

INVESTIGATION OF PULLMAN CO. TO START SOON

Porters' Union Charges Violations of Law

The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters announced recently the receipt of a communication from the Interstate Commerce Commission notifying the union and the Pullman Company that Friday, October 21st, has been set as the date when briefs should be filed in the case of the Brotherhood vs. the Pullman Company.

In a petition filed with the commission on September 8th, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters charged the Pullman Company with violating Sections 1, 2, 3, 6 and 15 of the Interstate Commerce Act, and called upon the commission to investigate the conduct of the company with a view toward compelling it to cease and desist from its alleged unlawful practices.

Investigate Violations.

On September 17th, the commission notified the Pullman Company that it had twenty days in which to rectify the conditions or answer the charges of the Brotherhood.

Accordingly, on Oct. 7th, the company filed its reply in which the jurisdiction of the commission to hear the petition was denied by the attorneys for the Pullman Company; consequently the question now before the commission is its right to hear the evidence and correct the violations, if found to be as stated by the Brotherhood, whose attorneys are of the opinion that the commission is empowered to act under Section 13 specifically and the entire Interstate Commerce Act.

The Brotherhood's brief is being prepared by Donald Richberg, attorney for the standard railroad unions and co-author of the Watson-Parker Law, and by Henry T. Hunt, ex-mayor of Cincinnati and former member of the old United States Railroad Labor Board.

New Case.

It was pointed out by officials of the Brotherhood that the case before the Interstate Commerce Commission is separate and distinct from the union's efforts to present their case before the Emergency Arbitration Board, which they are compelled to do by the Watson-Parker Act if they are to maintain their position as a union.

Kind of a Wife for a Cop.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24. — Police Sergeant Vernon Goranson was shot and instantly killed by his wife, Mrs. Minnie Goranson, 44, in their home today. Mrs. Goranson summoned police and admitted she had shot her husband with his service revolver as he lay in bed. She said the shooting followed a quarrel.

BUILD THE DAILY WORKER!

THE FOLLOWING NEW READERS SEND THEIR GREETINGS TO THE SOVIET UNION ON THE OCCASION OF THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

| | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| M. Feldman | Albert Erissan | Geo. W. Struve |
| S. Feinberg | John O'Connor | Nick Polidori |
| M. Dwoskin | Victor Salmela | E. L. Osgood |
| H. Wolf | Wm. Hill | H. Holm |
| Albert Laugendorfer | Sylvia Lindgren | Gust Skandera |
| Thomas Sweeney | Walno Peltro | E. A. Pysk |
| Mrs. S. Veronick | Robt. Olson | George Hajdu |
| Gust. Johnson | Isador Cohen | Mrs. E. Vranger |
| Dr. J. M. Rouf | G. Gustafson | Mrs. M. Tobey |
| L. C. Rigby | Nat. Fraser | L. Billegi |
| Dr. Fryer | Betty Brody | V. Vratarie |
| A. Konikow | Harry Wohl | M. Bizjak |
| Anton Bistrice | John Turko | Matti Maki |
| Andrew Semolic | C. Hansen | J. D. Bennett |
| F. Kogan | Frank Rabe | Louis Welhelm |
| A. T. Harrington | M. Kegal | Joseph Koloussek |
| Chas. Behriss | Elias Miller | Joseph Kaplan |
| Aaron Weber | Con. J. Mueller | Louis Long |
| P. W. O'Donnell | Tempelin Thidists | John Biel |
| A. Osola | Charlotte Weiss | A. Lindholt |
| Mary Younger | Austin Lewis | O. M. Sator |
| H. Worgull | J. Feingold | P. Dauderia |
| Elsie Sarin | G. Miel | Max Houken |
| W. C. Heard | Nestor Mattson | Carl Sklar |
| P. A. Smith | Mrs. Viola | H. Goldstein |
| Robt. Newstrom | George Duncan | Chas. Anderson |
| V. Kivi | Dr. J. C. Coleman | J. P. Reyskey |
| S. Winn | J. E. Grooms | George Dimitroff |
| P. Pavel | C. Mikalacky | S. Fober |
| G. Piccoli | Th. Petcone | Joe Kucharchik |
| W. W. Quirt | Archie Victor | Frank Baumhols |
| A. S. Arnstam | Max J. Kay | John Cerwecula |
| B. Peskin | Ellen Kuisma | J. Pastorch |
| A. B. Hanson | A. Sandelin | M. Kapsha |
| John Lavroff | L. Love | E. T. Haskins |
| Herman Ruthfuss | I. Ramiatala | M. Hernandez |
| Samuel Lieb | H. Greenetine | C. H. Mickelson |
| J. P. Ell | Makis Fiergotis | Isaak Kettula |
| Joseph Varadi | Gust Manor | S. Lindersmith |
| N. E. Adams | Abe Lapidus | Chas. Carapooli |
| Hans Pankrath | Carl Rakoski | Roy C. Mahoney |
| Rudolph Hrozencik | E. J. Erickson | L. O. Boyd |
| Harry Weiner | Gus Daubeniek | Eric Terrace |
| Sonia Merims | Jack Wall | F. P. Brill |
| Thos. McGriff | M. Lewis | A. Schnebelm |
| H. G. Price | Leo F. Rowly | W. F. Keeny |
| J. Bukowick | Joe Shinner | Otto Zulauf |
| Dorothy Sabroff | G. Athas | Aug. Gude |
| S. Bienenas | S. Dorch | Nathan Galitsky |
| Wm. Mathewson | Gabriel Rossow | Fred Koehler |
| John Balpadru | A. Newcomer | Wm. Williams |
| N. Mariano | Louis Cohen | W. E. Wilson |
| Jennie Amofsky | | Andy Vienazindis |

What the Daily Worker Means to the Workers

More Encouraging Contributions to Our Emergency Fund.

| | |
|--|-------|
| Ukrainian Womens Educational Ass'n, Detroit, Mich. | 10.00 |
| O. Bercy, (collected) Bronx, N. Y. | 4.85 |
| Nucleus No. 11, Cleveland, Ohio | 13.00 |
| J. Kostushko, Cleveland, Ohio | 3.75 |
| Nucleus No. 22, Cleveland, Ohio | 7.00 |
| R. G. Meyers, San Francisco, Calif. | 1.00 |
| Richard H. Kidder, No. Billerica, Mass. | 10.00 |
| P. Melfante, Campbell River, B. C., Canada | 1.50 |
| Mt. Vernon Nucleus, Mt. Vernon, Wash. | 10.00 |
| Santo Deskovich, Queens Village, L. I., N. Y. | 2.00 |
| Gustav Walker, Gloversville, N. Y. | 1.00 |
| Michael Ziper, Worcester, Mass. | 1.00 |
| Phil. Estonian Workers Club, Philadelphia, Pa. | 5.00 |
| Paul Brown, Philadelphia, Pa. | 1.00 |
| Rose Bender, Philadelphia, Pa. | 1.00 |
| Jacob Ostrow, Wilmington, Del. | 1.00 |
| Chas. A. Brown, Los Gatos, Calif. | 3.00 |
| Frank Gray, San Francisco, Calif. | 1.00 |
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| Joseph Maneri, Jersey City, N. J. | 7.00 |
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| SS 1D-F1, New York City | 1.00 |
| Section 2, New York City | 1.00 |
| SS 2A-F1, New York City | 4.85 |
| SS 2A-F2, New York City | 3.00 |
| SS 2A-F3, New York City | 8.00 |
| SS 2A-F4, New York City | 5.45 |
| SS 2A-F5, New York City | 11.00 |
| SS 2A-F6, New York City | 8.75 |
| SS 2B-F2, New York City | 9.05 |
| SS 2D-F2, New York City | 1.85 |
| SS 2D-F3, New York City | 3.40 |
| SS 2F-SNS, New York City | 3.75 |
| SS 2F-F2, New York City | 2.00 |
| SS 3A-F2, New York City | 2.00 |
| SS 3B, New York City | 25.50 |
| SS 3C-SN3, New York City | 6.00 |
| SS 3C-SN4, New York City | 2.50 |
| SS 3D-F2, New York City | 3.25 |
| SS 3D-F3, New York City | 6.00 |
| SS 3D-F6, New York City | 5.00 |
| SS 3F-F1, New York City | 12.00 |
| SS 3E-F3, New York City | 3.00 |
| SS 5A, International Br. No. 1, Bronx, N. Y. | 41.00 |
| Section 5, Int. Br. No. 3, Bronx, N. Y. | 20.00 |
| Section 5, Int. Br. No. 4, Bronx, N. Y. | 5.25 |
| SS 6A, Brooklyn, N. Y. | 15.10 |
| SS 6B-SN1, Brooklyn, N. Y. | 10.50 |
| SS 6C, Int. Br. No. 1, Brooklyn, N. Y. | 1.75 |
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AID WORKERS PARTY CAMPAIGN FUND

About two weeks remain until Election Day. The Workers (Communist) Party is waging a campaign to enlighten the workers on the vital issues that are involved.

Are you collecting money among your shop-mates for this fight?

What have you been doing to help this work?

The Workers (Communist) Party needs your help at once. Much work must be done in the comparatively short time that remains—the printing of literature, the arrangement of indoor rallies, special editions of The DAILY WORKER and The Freiheit, etc.

Don't wait—do it at once.

Fill out the blank below with your contribution and forward to the Workers Party District Office, 108 E. 14th St., City.

Enclosed please find my contribution of..... for the election campaign. My name is.....

Address..... union affiliation.....
Make all checks payable to Wm. W. Weinstein.

New Phase of Japanese Policy in China

By HAYAMA.

The Japanese government, with General Tanaka, leader of the reactionary Seiyukai Party, at its head, has embarked upon the introduction of a new policy, advertised by itself as "positive" in China with particular reference to Manchuria and Mongolia. The policy of the former Japanese government, under the leadership of the more or less Liberal Party Kenseikai, was officially one of "non-interference" in Chinese affairs. This government, of course, kept an alert watch over Chinese events, which sometimes took a turn not quite congenial to Japanese imperialism, but it was far-sighted enough to restrain its feelings and refrain from open interference in Chinese affairs. Japanese public opinion gave entire support to the policy of "non-interference."

Economic "Penetration." With a vivid memory of the results of the former Japanese policy of intervention, resulting in Chinese hatred of Japan and a boycott of Japanese goods, causing colossal losses to Japanese industry. The Kenseikai government, and its supporters in commercial and industrial circles understood very well that it was much more to the interest of Japan in China to carry on a policy of peaceful economic penetration than one of open military intervention. And this discreet policy was really, as it turned out, extremely profitable for Japan. The wave of hatred of the Japanese imperialists, which has been sweeping China for decades, gradually died down.

Want Open Intervention. With the movement of the Southern troops on the North, however, and their consequent approach to Shantung and Manchuria, in which places the economic interests of Japan are especially involved, the Japanese authorities began to lose their heads. A struggle began between the supporters of "non-interference" and the supporters of open intervention in China. Victory finally remained with the supporters of "the firm hand" in China. The Kenseikai government gave place to the Seiyukai government of General Tanaka, one of the chief instigators of Japanese intervention in the Soviet Far East.

The "new" Japanese policy in China was very quickly materialized in the sending of Japanese troops to Shantung ostensibly for the protection of the lives and interests of the Japanese residents, but actually for the purpose of assisting the Northern militarists against the attacks of the Southern troops.

The Japanese achieved their aim: with their assistance the armies of the North made successful resistance to the Southern troops. The outburst of indignation throughout China and the protests of the more liberal Japanese bourgeoisie and workers forced the Japanese government to withdraw its troops from Shantung. The Japanese government, in giving in with such comparative ease to the withdrawal

of Japanese troops from Shantung, was, however, primarily actuated by a desire to camouflage with this apparently peaceful step its predatory, or as prefers to designate it "positive" policy in Manchuria.

Japan's "Positive Policy." The population of China, and the population of Manchuria even more understands perfectly well the meaning of the "positive" policy of the Japanese imperialists in Manchuria. This is proved by the telegram sent in the middle of September to the Peking government by the provincial meeting of the Kirin province (Manchuria) and other social organizations in this province. "Japan," runs the telegram, "wants to realize its 21 demands and to convert Manchuria and Mongolia into a part of its territory."

Learn Lesson from British. The movement against Japan's "positive" policy in Manchuria is daily growing in China. It is worthy of particular notice that this company was the precursor of the present-day British rule in India.

Japan and Chang Tso-lin. It is an ironic fact that the Japanese government accuses Chang Tso-lin himself of supporting the present anti-Japanese movement, expressing indignation at his "insincerity and double-dealing." The Japanese government is not altogether wrong. Chang Tso-lin is not such a fool (and

this is recognized by the Japanese press also) as to sacrifice his own interests and those of the Manchurian population for Japanese bribes, however solid these may be. Chang Tso-lin understands perfectly well that the "positive" policy of the Japanese government in Manchuria would in the last resort make Chang Tso-lin superfluous for Japan. It is therefore perfectly obvious that he is now forced to pursue a line by no means to the tastes of the Japanese imperialists.

The last word, however, will remain neither with the Japanese imperialists nor with Chang Tso-lin (always at the services of Japan), but with the broad masses of China, and especially with the population of Manchuria, which has not the slightest desire to share the fate of Korea.

Letters From Our Readers

Thinks DAILY WORKER Improving Editor, The DAILY WORKER:

Time was, not long ago, when I bought The DAILY WORKER more from duty's sake than as an actual need. But those days, I hope, will never return. The recent improvements in the paper are remarkable. The "old" paper used to give me the impression that a worker on rising in the morning was then and there seized by a score or more capitalist cutthroats ready and anxious to do him to death.

The victories of the workers received practically no mention, but if a needle-trades workers was hit on the head by one of Signman's Coney Island bouncers, no headlines were too big for this "unusual" occurrence. Obviously, there was a confusion of values in properly presenting the news.

Today I am happy to inform you things are entirely different. And all for the better! The prominent announcement in today's issue of the conclusions reached by the First American Labor Delegation to the Soviet Union was very cheering indeed. And the skillful way in which the writer connects the news favorable to the Soviets and the news (the execution of the 20 counter-revolutionists) "unfavorable" to it, is an excellent piece of Communist reporting. Further, H. M. Wicks' article on "Hapgood's Defense of Holmes and Raup" is equally good.

Finally, the high level of the book column exceeds in my opinion the best that can be found in any of the bourgeois "cultural" periodicals, including the highly literary Nation itself. There are other features of the "Daily" now—such as "News from the U. S. S. R."—which have made the paper indispensable to every active worker who wishes to keep abreast of the news. In the long run comrades will support a paper when it actually fulfills their needs, and if The DAILY WORKER continues improving as it has done, there need be no fear for its growth.

Fraternally yours,—Joseph Poore, Liberty, N. Y., Oct. 19.

Too Tolerant with Payne.

Editor, The DAILY WORKER: The letter of Joseph Payne, Jr. of Somerset, Colo., has just come to my attention. With rather a wry smile I read his comments following "Let some of your readers see what an American thinks about them."

Well, here's what another American thinks—and I'd like to compete with Mr. Payne on American lineage, if that is the basis of his ideals. My great-great-grandfather, S. H. Smith, came here over a hundred and fifty years ago. He sold the old grist mill (ruins still standing at Great Falls, Virginia) to the Washington family. My great-great uncle was one of the first governors of Tennessee—Governor Bell. We have a revolutionary lineage—Grandfather Bell in the Mexican, Grandfather Jackson in the Civil, Dad in the Spanish-American and brother in the World War. Does that make me an American?

As to what I think of your readers—they are the vanguard of the new age—the new America. It is only to be expected that they should be as resolute as that handful which even the reactionaries respectfully refer to as "The Spirit of '76." The fact that Mr. Payne's letter was printed is evidence of a too lenient tolerance for these so-called Americans who would exclude from our shores, all but the foreign aristocracy.

In retaliation of Mr. Payne's helpful suggestion as to the treatment of non-citizens, may I suggest that he and those of his ilk be thrown to the "Russian mongrels." It would probably be a safe disposition, for Mr. Payne, as even mongrels are particular about their diet and it is doubtful if they could "stomach" the vitriol generated by such unreasonable race hatred.—Corinne M. Grayson, Dayton, Ohio.

Editor, DAILY WORKER:

You will find enclosed check for \$15.00 as donation to The DAILY WORKER from V. Petroff, Los Angeles, California. (Collection \$10.00 from different individuals). \$5.00 donated by M. Babb, San Bernardino, Calif.

Comrade C. K. Miller Was Mistaken—The Centralia Case Was Not a "Frame-Up."

Comrade C. K. Miller, in a letter to The DAILY WORKER published Oct. 14 complains that in my article "Frame-Ups in the American Class Struggle" in a recent issue of the magazine, I did not include the Centralia case.

Comrade Miller says: "Surely the raiding of the I.W.W. hall and the farcical trial at which the wobbles were charged with having caused the death of some of their murderous attackers, was a most flagrant class frame-up."

It seems that Comrade Miller does not have a clear idea of what the American "frame-up" is. It is distinguished by the fact that workers are PLACED ON TRIAL FOR OFFENSES AGAINST EXISTING LAWS WHICH THEY DID NOT COMMIT AND WHICH HAVE LITTLE OR NO CLASS SIGNIFICANCE.

By this method the class issues are blurred and the task of arousing the working class and organizing defense and protest made immensely difficult.

Not a "Frame-Up." The Centralia case does not fall into the category of frame-ups. It can be called a "frame-up" only if we use this term to include ALL measures taken by the capitalists and their government to suppress the working class.

So far as the CLASS angle of the case is concerned the question of whether Gene Bennett and the other members of the I.W.W. still in Walla Walla (Wash.) prison actually killed any of their attackers, does not enter into it. This is a legal question and in court it may be denied that they were responsible for the deaths. But no one has ever denied and no one will deny THAT THE ARMED STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE I.W.W. AND THUGS OF THE LUMBER TRUST ACTUALLY TOOK PLACE.

An Important Distinction. The Centralia fighters were tried and imprisoned for their part in this struggle. They were not accused of bombing and killing innocent persons as were Mooney and Billings, they were not tried for the murder of a paymaster as were Sacco and Vanzetti, they were not accused of murdering a governor as was Bill Haywood, they were not accused of bombing and killing persons attending a meeting as were the Haymarket martyrs.

The Centralia defendants were sent to prison and Wesley Everest was tortured to death because they fought in open struggle against the class enemies of the workers and in defense of the I.W.W. hall.

The issue here was clearly one of class struggle and no accusations that these workers had committed ordinary criminal offenses, or used terrorist methods with which the working class has little sympathy, were made.

I believe I have made clear that the reason the Centralia case was not included among "frame-up" cases was that it was not a frame-up in the sense in which the term is used correctly.

A Little History.

In justice to myself I believe it should be said that if the Centralia case could have been used to illustrate the points I wished to make that I would be one of the last to overlook it. I was in Centralia 48 hours after the battle and wrote the first pamphlet on the case entitled "The Truth About Centralia." The pamphlet was published in the plant of "The Butte Daily Bulletin" of which I was editor at the time and was ready for distribution less than a week after the struggle.

The Bulletin was the only daily paper which carried the correct story of the struggle the day after it occurred and was the only daily paper in the United States which defended without reservations the right of the Centralia lumber workers to shoot, and kill, if necessary, lumber trust and American legion thugs who invaded their hall.

To look upon the Centralia case as a "frame-up" is to run the danger of missing the class significance of one of the outstanding struggles in American labor history.

—BILL DUNNE.
BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

The Business Men Uplift Plentywood; Priest Saves Lawn

(By Worker Correspondent.)

PLENTYWOOD, Mont., Oct. 24.—The pillars of Plentywood society have protested against the rotten conditions and the criminal institutions of this town. About thirty irate respectable citizens asked the city council to call an open meeting where these problems can be discussed and something done to "clean up the town." Among the notables present were business men, the clergy, one "house" owner, the mayor and councilmen, and one owner of a "blind pig."

W. J. Wagner, city attorney began by asking people to co-operate with city government in cleaning up town, to which speech, another respectable added the statement, "All those in favor of improvements in this town, please stand." And everybody stood.

"I Mean Financial Standing." Another attorney in town began quibbling showing how the town officers could arrest on suspicion any person running a gambling hall, drinking parlor or house of ill fame, and objected to the presence of the "house" owner, stating he should not have the nerve to come among decent, law-abiding citizens. The attorney then quoted more law to show the "house" owner to be a vagrant, and asked him if he could show that he had any visible means of support. The reply was a cynical snarl. "And by respectable citizen I mean," the attorney went on, "not necessarily a person who is moral and clean, but one who has a good financial standing in the community."

Someone interrupted and asked if this "house" owner did not have a good financial standing in the community. "On that is different," the attorney replied, "he is a vagrant anyway, and guilty of misdemeanor and felony and what not, and if the officers of this town did their duty, they would arrest him right now."

No Arrests. All the officers of the town were present, but not one moved. "Well, why don't you arrest them?" someone asked.

Mr. Jack Bennett, city postmaster, who had been protesting most vehemently against conditions in this town saved the situation by saying, "We didn't come here to start any rough house."

Stock Chews. The meeting then turned into a confessional where all respectables displayed their virtues, and excused themselves if they had strayed occasionally. One of the bankers claimed he had broken about every law and made a few laws himself, but when it came to anyone enforcing the laws in a group, he was with them. And one of the ministers claimed he did not think much of a religion that worked for a heaven that was far off, he wanted it right on this earth. Some Reverend Catholic Father said some persons objected to some of the laws we have, but as long as they were laws they should be upheld, and he knew they were not being upheld because the town police were allowing stock to run and chew up his lawn.

Finally the meeting closed with Mr. Bennett benevolently stating, "We can clean up this town, all right without any legal procedure. We have started public opinion in our direction, and it won't be long before all these evils will just fade away."

The meeting then closed with no further action taken.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

LONG HOURS IS LOT OF YOUNG WORKERS IN AUTO-STROP RAZOR COMPANY

(By Young Worker Correspondent.)

In a very short time the busy season starts again in the Auto-Strop Razor Co. Many hundreds of young and adult (primarily young) workers, most of whom were thrown out in slack time, will be taken in again, to be most brutally exploited by the officials of the company, starting with the foreman, watchmen, superintendent and other agents of the company, while the bosses enjoy themselves at the expense of the workers.

What are the conditions in this factory which is, by the way, the largest of all the factories owned by this

DRAMA

American Laboratory Theatre Plans Three Productions

The American Laboratory Theatre announces its season, opening November 3, in Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing." Beginning with the coming season the theatre will have a new home at 222 East 54th Street. The seating capacity of the new playhouse will be some 300.

The company is again under the direction of Richard Boleslavsky, and at the present time three plays are in daily rehearsal. In addition to "Much Ado About Nothing," rehearsals are being held in "At the Gate of the Kingdom" by Knut Hamsun and "Doctor Knock" by Jules Romains.

The Hansum play will have its first production in America. The Nobel prize winner, best known in America for his "Growth of the Soil," wrote the play as one of three which he conceived as "a trilogy of life" more than twenty years ago. "Doctor Knock," likewise, will have its first professional production. The play is well known in both France and England. In addition, the theatre will revive some of their early productions, including "Granite" by Clemence Dane, and "Big Lake" by Lynn Riggs.

Broadway Briefs

The Civic Repertory Theatre's second production, goes into rehearsal today. It is the first play by a new author, Walter Ferris. The play is an adaptation from a story by Mary Heaton Vorse.

The new plays will have their first Broadway showing tonight. The

MARC LOEBELL



In the Actor-Managers production "If," Lord Dunsany's comedy which opens tonight at the Little Theatre.

Actor-Managers (the former Grand Street Follies players) will present Lord Dunsany's comedy "If" at the Little; the Garrick players with Basil Sydney and Mary Ellis will introduce a modern dress version of "The Taming of the Shrew" and "The Hornet's Nest" opens at Wallack's Theatre.

Edwin Maxwell, who has been doing some stage direction is going into the producing field. His first play will be "The Woman in the Fog" by Wilson Collison and is due here in December.

"My Princess" is continuing at the Shubert Theatre, and the present plans call for the transfer of the attraction week after next to another theatre.

AMUSEMENTS

IF The Actor-Managers presents Lord Dunsany's comedy, "IF" at the Little Theatre. 11th Month. 62nd St. and Central Park West. Evenings at 8:30. Mates, Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. 3:30. Mates, Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.

HAMPDEN In Ibsen's comedy "AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE" Hampden's. 44 St. Eves. 8:30. Mates, Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.

National Theatre, 41 St. W. of B'way Eves. 8:30. Mates, Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

"The Trial of Mary Dugan" By Bayard Velex, Cherrymann. ANN HARDING-REX CHERRYMAN. Wm. Fox presents the Motion Picture "SUNRISE" P. W. MURKIN. By HERMAN SUDERMAN. Symphonic Motion Picture Accompaniment. Theat. 45th St. W. of B'way Times Sq. TWICE DAILY, 2:30-8:30.

"Audience Quaked Delightedly." —Woolcott, World.

DRACULA New York's "Lowest Shudder" FULTON Eves. 8:30. Mates, Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

The New Playwrights Theatre 40 Commerce Street, near Sheridan Square Greenwich Village. TELEPHONE WALKER 6786.

THE ONLY HOME FOR LABOR PLAYS IN AMERICA

Presents Paul Sifton's play

THE BELT

The first modern labor play to debunk company unionism and the so-called prosperity in the Ford factories.

What T. J. O'Flaherty says of The Belt in the Daily Worker

"A labor play that shows the havoc created by the industrial speed-up system... the evils of class collaboration and the folly of devoting one's life to the interests of a 'benevolent' master, this group of artists that have undertaken the task of producing labor plays should be supported and encouraged by the workers."

Help support this theatre and The DAILY WORKER by buying tickets at The DAILY WORKER office, 108 East 14th Street.

LONG HOURS IS LOT OF YOUNG WORKERS IN AUTO-STROP RAZOR COMPANY

company throughout the United States? Forty-eight hours is the working week.

A Constant Watch. Under the close watch of the foreman, watchmen, under-watchmen and what not, the worker cannot stop even for a few minutes for human necessities.

Most of the young workers get from \$12-\$18 a week. Particularly is this the case with the girls. Only a few get \$18-24. A few semi-skilled workers get \$24-28. Besides there are about 25-35 tool and dyemakers who are members of a union who obtain a better wage.

Deduct From Wages. From these wages, if a worker comes a minute late, 15 minutes' wages are deducted. The health conditions under which we work are unimaginable and it is no wonder that a great number of the workers are from time to time forced to stay home because of sickness. There are practically no safety devices, so that many accidents occur. Under the pressure of the foremen and watchmen a worker must labor quickly and if for some reason or another he does not work intensively he is immediately discharged without notice.

Platform Men Are Watched By Spies; Uniforms Cost \$16

(By a Worker Correspondent)
The street car employees of Brooklyn have no union. That explains the existence of intolerable job conditions.

Pay \$16 for Uniform.
If after all this red tape the applicant is so fortunate as to be employed he next pays \$16 for a uniform.

Fourteen days are required to train a motorman. Six days are required for a conductor. During this training period the magnificent sum of twenty cents an hour is paid to the men. After training, wages for both motormen and conductors are 52 cents an hour, to start. After the first year the wages are raised to 54 cents an hour; after the second year to 57 cents; after the third—to 60 cents. After the fifth year the wages are raised to 65 cents an hour. This is the maximum, irrespective of length of service, with the exception that motormen operating a one-man safety car get 70 cents an hour.

Men Lose Seniority.
If a man is late five times in a year, though the lateness be only a half minute, he loses certain seniority rights. He is reduced to the status of a new employee. He gets the same wage as before but cannot get day runs. Other rights also are lost.
Street car workers work 10 hours a day. After 10 hours they are paid time and a half. Very often their working day, very long as it is, is further lengthened by the fact that they have to wait as much as two and a half hours sometimes between runs. That means really a working day of from 12 to 13 hours. For this extra time they are not paid.

Company Hires Spies.
One of the worst things they have to contend with is an extensive spy system in addition to the inspectors. The spies do not wear uniforms. They are dressed as civilians and cannot be distinguished from any ordinary passenger. There is an extensive system of demerits for various petty violations. The motorman or conductor who gets demerits is called before the depot master for an explanation.

As long as the street car workers remain unorganized, such conditions will prevail.

Bring Charges for Attack on Window Cleaners' Pickets

Officials of the Window Cleaners' Protective Union, Local 8, filed complaints with the district attorney yesterday against Harry Fink, manager of the Window Cleaning Employers' Association, and Joseph Katz, business agent, and Irving Gordon, president, of the Affiliated Window Cleaners' Union of America, Inc., charging participation in an assault upon three members of the Protective Union last week.

The three strikers who were assaulted are Joseph Walgus, James Kratzel and John Malino.

Were Peacefully Picketing.
The complainants charge the company union officers fell upon them and beat them with lead pipes and clubs. The strikers assert that they were peacefully picketing.

Workers Party Activities NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

Open Air Meetings Tonight.
Second Ave. and 116th St., Solon de Leon, Charles Mitchell, Joseph Magliacano and M. Salla, speakers.

Open Air Meetings Tomorrow.
Fifth Ave. and 110th St., Chester W. Bixby, Verne Smith and Nat Kaplan, speakers.

Prospect Ave. and 163d St., C. K. Miller, M. Milton, Belle Robbins and A. Gussakoff.

Election in Unit 2 Tonight.
Election will be held tonight at a meeting of Unit 2, subsection 2, at 108 East 14th St.

Newark Branch Meets Tonight.
Bert Miller, organization secretary, District 2, will speak at the educational meeting of the Newark branch tonight. The meeting will be held at Labor Lyceum, 708 So. 14th St., at 8 p. m. Members of the Y. W. L. are invited.

Section 5 Executive Meets Thursday.
An enlarged meeting of the executive committee of section 5 will be held Thursday, 8.30 p. m. at 2075 Clinton Ave. All branch organizers must be present.

Phillips Speaks Thursday.
H. V. Phillips will speak Thursday, 8 p. m., on the Negro Youth in Industry at 81 East 110th St., under the auspices of the Young Workers (Communist) League.

Banquet for Bazaar Volunteers.
The banquet and dance for The DAILY WORKER-FREIHEIT volunteers will be held Nov. 4 at the Ambassador Hall, 3875 Third Ave., the Bronx. The affair was originally arranged for Oct. 28.

Admission to the dance will be 50 cents; banquet and dance \$2. For those who helped at the bazaar, the banquet and dance will cost only \$1.

Branch 3, Section 5.
An important meeting of Branch 3, Section 5, Bronx, will be held tonight at 2075 Clinton Ave., 8.30. Election of officers and committees and other important matters will come up.

Unit 4, Subsection 2 A.
Unit 4, Subsection 2 A will meet tonight, 6 p. m., at 100 West 25th St.

Night Workers Class.
A class in the fundamentals of Communism for night workers is being arranged by the Workers School. Those working between 4 p. m. and 2 a. m. will have an opportunity to study as the class will meet in the morning at an hour convenient to all. For information apply to the Workers School, 108 East 14th St.

Automobile Needed.
All party members and sympathizers who have automobiles are urged to allow them to be used several hours a day for the campaign. Communicate with Irwin Franklin, 108 East 14th St.

Settle For Tickets.
All comrades are instructed to settle for The DAILY WORKER-FREIHEIT Bazaar tickets at once.

Business of Working.
Earl Carroll, of Broadway bathtub fame, yesterday reported at his theatrical office ready for business. He announced that he would "plunge immediately into his producing business" and visit his two road shows at Allentown, Pa., and Boston.

DANGER OF NEW WORLD WAR DEFINED BY WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY

(Continued from Page One)

ticket for the coming elections in opposition to the capitalist parties.

"The election of the representatives of the workers and farmers to government offices, even though they constitute a majority, does not and cannot by this means alone place the state power in the hands of the workers and farmers.

"This can be accomplished only by the revolutionary action of the masses under the leadership of the Communist Party and by setting up the state machinery of the working class.

"Nevertheless election campaigns and the use by elected representatives of the workers and farmers of all sections of the government into which they enter for the purpose of exposing the class character of the government, play a tremendous role in connecting the struggle of the workers and farmers for better wages and living conditions with the general political struggle for power.

"Such use of the parliamentary machinery of American capitalist government will develop and strengthen the class organizations of the workers and farmers for the final struggle for a workers' and farmers' government.

"We call upon all sections of the labor movement in New York to unite for a common struggle against the republican and democratic parties, the twin instruments of Wall Street, and for the establishment of a mass political party pledged to fight for the demands of the workers and farmers of this state—to take its place in the ranks of a national labor party as part of the struggle for a workers' and farmers' government in the United States."

The program of action and the concrete demands of the Workers (Communist) Party 1927 election program are as follows:

Labor Demands.

"1. The abolition of the use of anti-labor injunctions.

"2. The complete abolition of police interference with strikes and picketing.

"3. The repeal of the state criminal anarchy law.

"4. Special favored treatment in all penal institutions for workers jailed in connection with strikes, lockouts, boycotts and political activity.

"5. The repeal of the Baumes laws.

"6. Legal enactment of the maximum work day of eight hours and a five day week on all public works.

"7. The initiation of such legislation and constitutional amendments as will make possible the eight-hour day for all workers.

"8. The initiation of a full program of labor protection legislation including workmen's compensation for all trades under state and private control, a full program of laws to prevent industrial accidents and occupational diseases and the regular inspection of factories, etc., by inspection boards having adequate representation of the workers.

"9. A full program of social insurance covering unemployment, health, age, maternity insurance, etc.

School Demands.

"1. Abolition of religious and military training in the schools.

"2. Right of all teachers to organize in labor unions.

"3. No expulsion of or discrimination against teachers for holding beliefs inimical to the capitalist system.

"4. Increased wages for teachers.

"5. The extension of state credits in municipalities where necessary for the building of an adequate number of schools.

"6. Maintenance of an adequate teaching force providing at least one teacher for every thirty pupils and a seat for every child.

"7. An elected and paid board of directors with trade union and teacher representation.

Tractor Demands.
"1. The right of the workers to organize.

"2. The establishment of municipal ownership and control all traction lines of New York City, in which control labor shall have adequate representation.

"3. The retention of the 5-cent fare.

"4. The immediate establishment of the 8-hour day for all traction workers in the city and a 6-hour day for specially hazardous occupations and for those crafts upon whose efficiency depends the lives and safety of the New York population.

Rights of the Negro.
"1. In addition to the national demand for social and political equality for the Negroes, we demand the building of more hospitals, school and other social facilities in Negro districts, and in accordance with the above housing program to relieve the congestion and high rents in the Negro districts.

"2. Against the discrimination of Negroes in city institutions and on all appointed committees.

Agrarian.
"1. Fostering of farmers' cooperatives by means of an adequate appropriation for the establishment of a state fund for this purpose, the control and the use of the appropriation to be placed in the hands of the farmers' organizations democratically organized and free from the domination of the big capitalists, their agents or organization.

"2. The establishment of state owned agrarian banks for the extension of credit to individual farmers at low rates of interest.

"3. The establishment of publicly owned terminals, farm workhouses, etc.

"4. Direct marketing to be undertaken by the state from the farmer to the consumer in such a way as to benefit small farmer and consumer alike.

"5. Furnishing of light and power to the farmer at cost under a state owned power system.

"6. Fixation of freight rates within the state so as to end the exploitation of the poor farmer by the railroads.

Legislation for Women.
"Special legislation for women including the eight-hour day and the five-day week, minimum wage, equal pay with men for the same work, prohibition of night work, mothers' pensions, the establishment of public day nurseries and leave of absence with full pay for eight weeks before and after childbirth.

Child and Adult Labor.
"1. Abolition of all labor of children under the age of fifteen.

"2. For children from 15 to 18 a graduated working day from 4 to 7 hours, in which shall be included time for schooling, with pay.

"3. The right of organization and the right to strike for all state and city employees of any category including the police.

"4. The prevailing union wage for all government employees and for all workers employed on any public works.

"5. An adequate wage for teachers and other state and municipal employees.

Public Power and Public Utilities.
"1. The building up of a connected system of waterpower and other sources of electrical energy with national, state and city ownership and control, with workers' participation, for the generation and distribution of electricity.

"2. Retention of all natural resources by the municipalities for the workers and workers' control through participation in the management of all public utilities such as street car lines, subways and elevated railways, gas workers, light and power, telephone, etc.

Housing.
"1. The construction of dwellings by the municipalities for the workers to be rented to them without profit. Adequate representation shall be given to the workers in the management of such houses.

"2. State credits to the municipality for the above purpose.

"3. The encouragement of non-profit-making cooperatives for building construction by exemption from taxes and other fees and by loans at a low rate of interest.

National Demands.
"1. Withdrawal of gunboats and troops from Nicaragua and all other Latin-American countries.

"2. Withdrawal of all gunboats and troops from China.

"3. Complete independence for the Philippines.

"4. Recognition of the Soviet Union.

"5. Workers' and farmers' government."

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and the COOPERATIVE SHOE REPAIR SHOP
will be held
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, at 8 P. M.
at Stuyvesant Casino
142 Second Avenue
NEW MEMBERS WILL BE ADMITTED.

RAY RAGOZIN



Teachers' Union member a candidate.

Brooklyn Toilers Urged to Show Power at Polls

(Continued from Page One)

destroying the present espionage system on the street cars and in the barns. Wages can be raised and working conditions generally improved without an increased fare, the candidates say.

Concentration of heavy industry in Brooklyn makes the Party campaign especially important to the working class men and women in that borough, according to Wagenknecht.

Wagenknecht is now directing relief work among the striking bituminous coal miners in the Pittsburgh district. Bixby was formerly active in organization and relief work among the Haverhill, Mass., shoe workers.

Housing Conditions Unhealthy.
The dilapidation of the houses and flats in the workers' neighborhoods and generally dreary surroundings in which the children of the working class grow is described by Miss Ragozin.

"In many of the older houses the only toilets are in the yard or a public hall," she said. "High rents in new dwellings are prohibitive for the workers. This problem like the problem of wages and conditions in the factories must and will be solved by the workers themselves through organization and action in the economic and political fields."

Bimba has been pointing out in campaign talks that the Workers Party candidates have broken sharply and completely from the traditions of political campaigning in this country, as represented by the republican, democratic and socialist parties.

"The other parties send out their candidates and speakers to deliver catch-phrases and vague promises of 'reform' to be arrived at through some magic supposedly inherent in 'democracy'." Bimba said.

THE ARCHITECTURAL IRON, BRONZE & STRUCTURAL WORKERS UNION meets every second and fourth Tuesday of the month at Grand School, 7 East 15th Street, City Headquarters: 7 East 15th Street, City. Telephone: Stuyvesant 0144, 2194.
A Rosenfeld, Secretary.

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LABOR AND FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

Volunteers for "Icor" Bazaar.
Volunteers are needed to assist at the third annual "Icor" bazaar that will be held at the 165th Infantry Armory, Nov. 23 to 25. The funds raised will be used for Jewish colonization in the Soviet Union. The office of "Icor" is at 112 East 19th St., where all volunteers should report.

Cooperative House I. L. D.
An important meeting of the Cooperative House Branch of the International Labor Defense will be held Thursday night in the auditorium at 2700 Bronx Park, East. A speaker from the national office will be present.

Postpone Olgin Banquet.
The jubilee banquet in honor of M. J. Olgin has been postponed to Friday, October 28th. It will be held at Stuyvesant Casino, Ninth St. and Second Ave., under the direction of the Shop Chairmen's Council of the Furriers' Union.

Delegates to the fourth annual convention of the Young Workers (Communist) League will be guests at a concert and dance at Harlem Casino, 116th St. and Lenox Ave., Saturday, Oct. 29. The convention will begin Oct. 30.

Elias Marks Released on \$15,000 Bail; Case Is Based on Old Charge

Elias Marks of the Clock and Dressmakers' Joint Board, arrested last Tuesday afternoon by members of the Industrial Squad, was released on \$15,000 bail yesterday.

Marks is charged with felonious assault lodged against him by Hyman Goldman, a strikebreaker, during the clockmakers' strike 18 months ago.

Marks was taken into custody while he was leaving the Tombs Court, Center and Franklin St., where he attended a hearing on a criminal libel suit brought by Morris Sigman, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, against the Freiheit, Jewish Communist daily, and Unity, organ of the union committee of the needle trades.

State credits to municipalities for above purposes.
Encouragement of non-profit making cooperatives for building construction by exemption from taxes and other fees and by loans at a low rate of interest.

Enforcement and extension of non-victim, compulsory repairs, rent laws, and other measures tending to curb landlord profit greed.

To this program the Workers Party is committed.

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Inferior Conditions of Workers Dwelling Places Are Exposed

(By Worker Correspondent).
In Brooklyn, a "city within a city," of enormously concentrated industry, housing conditions are characterized by apartment buildings, in which the only water supply is in the public hall and apartments that were condemned as unfit for habitation in 1885.

Thousands of houses built 50 years ago are without direct light or ventilation for the two inner rooms of a 3-room apartment.

For Wealthy Only.
Enormous quantities of new apartments have been built. They have, however, relieved the pressure on the well-to-do only. It has left those with incomes less than \$2,500 a year (and this class constitutes about 3-4 of Brooklyn's population) practically unprovided for. About 75 per cent of the new apartments rent at \$15 a room. It has been estimated by the New York State Commission of Housing and Regional Planning that:

"Private commercial enterprise cannot build adequate apartments today to rent for less than \$12.50 per room a month. The average family cannot afford more than \$7."

This proves the inability of capitalism to build houses at a rate able to satisfy the needs of workers, who, because of exploitation and low wages, find it impossible to live in better apartments.

The housing problem can only be solved in the following way:
Construction of dwellings by the municipalities for the workers to be rented to them without profit. Adequate representation shall be given to workers in management of such houses.

State credits to municipalities for above purposes.
Encouragement of non-profit making cooperatives for building construction by exemption from taxes and other fees and by loans at a low rate of interest.

Enforcement and extension of non-victim, compulsory repairs, rent laws, and other measures tending to curb landlord profit greed.

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Entered as second-class mail at the post-office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Support the Colorado Miners!

The class struggle is appearing in Colorado in its most naked form.

The state industrial commission, the local city and county governments, the companies with their squads of mercenaries, and finally the state government itself, all are out to smash the coal miners' strike and jail or deport the "agitators."

Striking miners have been jailed. Women are on the picket line and they too are jailed.

Running true to type, the officials of the United Mine Workers' union whose failure to organize the miners is chiefly responsible for the fact that the I. W. W. organizers and members are leading the present struggle, have come out against the strike. Frank Hayes, former president of the United Mine Workers, and now apparently holding a minor position in the union, is quoted by the Rockefeller press of Colorado as saying that:

"The United Mine Workers are opposing the action of this group. We have a definite program OF CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION, not the direct action sponsored by the I. W. W. . . . the present members of our organization are combatting with every means at their command, the efforts of the 'Wobblies' to make this strike a success. . . ."

The tone of the Colorado capitalist press is vicious in the extreme. It can be compared only to the tone of the whole press in the Rocky Mountain states at the time Frank Little was murdered, and the Pacific coast press at the time of the Centralia raid.

In Walsenburg, Pueblo, Aguilar and Trinidad, the business interests have set up an armed dictatorship. The private police forces of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad, the gunmen of the coal and iron companies, the local sheriff's forces, the prohibition enforcement officials and business men have been mobilized against the strikers.

In Walsenburg, the strikers' hall was raided by a detachment of business men and the records burned in the street. All known active members of the I. W. W. and sympathizers among the miners have been either deported from the various cities and towns or have been given orders to leave.

The city council of Walsenburg authorized the posting of the following notice on the strikers' hall in that city:

RESOLUTION.

Walsenburg, Colo., Oct. 15.

TO THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD, WALS-
BENBURG, COLO.:
That a mass meeting of business men and citizens of Walsenburg, Colo., was held at the county courthouse Oct. 15, 1927, and the city council requested to serve you with this notice:

Notice is hereby served that you are hereby ordered to vacate your headquarters and entirely remove yourself and organization from and out of the city of Walsenburg by Sunday noon, Oct. 16, 1927, and any person or persons connected with or of your organization are hereby further declared a nuisance and as such are ordered to leave the said city.

(Signed) JOHN J. PRICHARD, Mayor.
Attest: C. Victor Mazzone, City Clerk.

Similar action was taken in Aguilar.

In spite of the suppression, the Colorado press, notably "The Pueblo Chieftain," admits that at least 60 per cent of the coal miners have struck.

The strike is against the Rockefeller interests. The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, a Rockefeller subsidiary, dominates the state of Colorado. Their mines are the largest and smaller owners are forced to follow the Rockefeller policy.

Company unionism, the so-called "Rockefeller plan," has been combined with a spy, blacklist and gunman system, similar to that in West Virginia, to prevent union organization or any other means of effective protest by the workers.

The present strike has broken thru the front of reaction. The miners and their wives and families are fighting the most powerful capitalists in the United States in a section of the country where the soil is soaked with the blood of members of the working class butchered in similar conflicts.

The Ludlow tradition lives again. The working class of the United States must not and will not leave the heroic workers of Colorado to fight alone. The working class front must be extended into every local, every workers' fraternal society and co-operative.

Defense and relief must be organized. The Colorado miners must be given unstinted support in their struggle.

Rockefeller and his government must be made to understand that the fight is not confined to Colorado but that behind the men and women who face his gunmen are other workers in vast numbers who likewise are determined that if a second Ludlow comes it shall not end in the defeat of the Colorado miners as in 1912—but in their victory.

The New York Report of the First American Trade Union Delegation

"Life in the United States is organized around business; in Soviet Russia, life is organized around labor."

This sentence from the speech of Frank Palmer, member of the Typographical Union and editor of the Colorado Labor Advocate, at the Madison Square Garden meeting in New York which

ON THE COLORADO BATTLE FRONT



"We Are Going To Stand By Our Men."

welcomed the First American Trade Union Delegation Sunday afternoon, probably expressed better than anything else said there both the spirit of the meeting itself and the vivid impression brought back by the delegation, of a nation of 140,000,000 marching steadily toward socialism.

The greetings of the trade unions of the Soviet Union, 10,000,000 strong, were conveyed by the delegation spokesmen to the American labor movement. The Madison Square Garden meeting was itself a huge microphone thru which went out to the American working class, statements by responsible members of the trade union movement, and economists of international repute, which will give to the American masses, not a revolutionary, and therefore not a fully correct view of the role and achievements of the great proletarian revolution, but the view of the average non-communist trade unionist of that section of the American trade union movement which is not entirely and not consciously submerged in the class ideology of American imperialism. In this lies the real value of the trade union delegation's report—it crystallizes the working class opinion of that section of the American workers who, while still subject to the narrowness which must be convinced (after ten years) of the need of international solidarity with the proletarian revolution in another country, is nevertheless not corrupted into an active partisanship with and for the capitalist class.

The resolution adopted by the mass meeting was not the voice of one national section of the revolutionary proletariat speaking to another section in the front trench of the revolutionary struggle. It was rather an expression of the liberal view of men not conscious of the international revolutionary role of the world's working class, but refusing to support in this period the efforts of imperialism to crush a section of the working class which is carrying out that role.

The American working class is still under the influence of the capitalist class, accepting that class ideology. Nevertheless American workers can understand such statements as the following:

"Dneiperstroil, the second largest electric power station in Europe, was talked about by the czar's engineers for a quarter of a century and built by the Bolsheviks in five years."

Or: "Russia is gaining in industrial efficiency faster than any old world nation."

Again: "There is no czar and there are no capitalists to take away from the workers what they produce."

Such facts explain why it is that an audience of some 13,000 can be told, as it was told Sunday, that "with conviction we could not overlook, the Russian workers told us they intend to defend their government from any and all enemies."

The adoption of a resolution urging recognition, without a dissenting voice being raised in the immense meeting was important. But far more important than this one act, dramatic as it was, is the fact that the meeting marked the beginning of a new understanding of the meaning and achievements of the Russian Revolution on the part of important sections of the American labor movement, and the start of a movement to bring the American and Soviet Union masses closer to one another.

The guarantee that thousands of American workers repudiate the hostile attitude of the American government and of the agents of the capitalist class in leading positions in the labor movement, is that from their own ranks has come a responsible delegation which, on this issue, challenges both the outright imperialist program of the American government and the program of the dominant official trade union bureaucracy which apes whatever program is laid down by the imperialists in Washington.

We are sure that if the same reports could be made to the labor movement in all decisive industrial centers as were made in New York Sunday, that not only will recognition become a major political issue in the trade union movement, but that the rank and file of the labor movement will take its place in the battalions of the world proletarian army which is determined that the Soviet Union, the first workers' and peasants' republic in the world, victorious for ten years in the face of all of imperialism's might, shall be defended now, and as long as need be, from all its enemies, allowed to live and grow as the hope, inspiration and living example of proletarian power.

The Madison Square Garden meeting in New York can very well open a new epoch in American labor history—an epoch in which those trade union leaders who base their policy on that of American imperialism will discover that the impact of the example and proud attainments of the working class republic, born in the fires of revolution, break down the wall of reaction which they have built around the American labor movement.

—By Fred Ellis

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

SELF-DETERMINATION in Poland is still in its swaddling clothes. When the deputies to the Sejm arrived in Warsaw to resume the session postponed by presidential decree they found a note nailed on to the locked door announcing that the session had adjourned sine die. The deputies twiddled their thumbs and went home. They have nothing to do but pass the budget for the coming fiscal year. The voting is by a show of hands with Pilsudski's sharpshooters behind the guns.

YOU cannot keep a good man in! Gaston B. Means, once an agent of Harry M. Daugherty and associate of William J. Burns in that gentleman's patriotic and grafting activities, has been quietly serving a prison term in Atlanta for taking a fall out of his government while serving it. Mr. Means conspired with others to steal whiskey from the treasury department and failed to get away with it because he failed to inflate his bribe sufficiently. Means is now slated for parole and if he swears that he has no money he can take the pauper oath and get around a \$30,000 fine which he was supposed to pay before June 30, 1930. A little thing like swearing to a false statement will not impose a severe strain on the elastic conscience of Mr. Means. His return to public life should give a fillip to the "red plot" business. Means was no mean artist in this line.

Money Writes By Upton Sinclair

(Continued from Last Issue.)

III.

The Settin' Down Job

FOOD, clothing, shelter, love, these are men's primary needs; and immediately after them comes entertainment. The slaves of the factory and the adding-machine must have a means of imaginative escape, and so we have a whole series of new tropisms, and a complex of industries exploiting them. Can you dance? Can you sing? Can you draw, or paint, or tell a story, or what have you? If you have anything, there is a nation-wide system for reproducing it a million times, and marketing it to all the world. Can you paint a pretty girl with rosy cheeks and flashing teeth, or a small boy with ragged pants and a bob-tailed dog? Any one of the popular magazines will pay a thousand dollars, and two or three months later your painting will be on every newstand in the United States and its dependencies. Can you make line or wash drawings of tall, aristocratic young heroes wearing new tailored suits or one-piece underwear? The advertising agencies stand ready to guarantee you a salary of six hundred a week.

Or can you make up little tunes? Do they come tripping through your head, accompanied by words in Negro dialect, to the effect that I love my honey and my honey loves me, and I's goin' to meet my honey by the old persimmon tree? I'll leave you to guess whether that is the latest "song hit," or something I just made up. For writing words like that, with little tunes to match, men are paid so much that they become indistinguishable from steel kings and master-bootleggers. They sell a million piano sheets, and two million phonograph records, and never while Broadway and Forty-second street continue to intersect will men forget the story of Irving Berlin, Jewish street-rat and cabaret-singer, who won the love of the daughter of Clarence Mackay, lord of railroads and telegraphs, and high muckymuck of the Catholic aristocracy of the metropolis. The cold, proud father forbade the banners; and then said the lover—one tells the story in Broadway dialect, of course—"I love her and she will be mine in spite of you." Said the cold, proud father, "Suppose I cut her off without a cent?" Said the song-writer, with a languid smile, "In that case I suppose I'll have to give her a million or two myself." And so he did, perhaps; anyhow, they were married, and so great was the public excitement that reporters for the tabloids climbed up and peeked through the transom, and the happy pair had to flee to Paris, and sneak back by way of Canada.

Or can you tell stories? Then you are luckiest of all—the masters of world-tropism will send their representatives to camp on your doorstep. Consider my neighbor, Zane Grey. He cannot go walking without seeing his name on billboards, nor read the papers without seeing pictures of his sturdy heroes rescuing his lovely heroines. He grows tired of them—as I would if I were in his

place; so he goes after big game fish, and having caught all there are in local waters, buys him a yacht and goes cruising to New Zealand—and what more could a steel king do?

Or Harold Bell Wright, who also lives out here in the wide open spaces and is so rich—when a new one of his books is published, the pile touches the ceilings of all the drug-stores in Southern California. He has hotel and real estate subdivisions named after his heroines—in short, he is a classic right while he is alive. Or Peter B. Kyne—I have had the honor of watching him eat spaghetti in a San Francisco restaurant, and hearing him tell how the "Saturday Evening Post" had paid him twenty-five thousand dollars for his new story, and the Laskys had offered forty thousand for the picture rights—not counting book rights, and dramatization rights, and second serial rights, and foreign rights. Some of the screen writers and stars in Hollywood are making so much money that it's a bore taking care of it, and they engage regular business men to look after their investments, again just like the steel kings, and quite as it should be—why should not art be great, and the creators of beauty be looked up to?

When such quantities of tincture of gold are poured into the literary aquarium, is it any wonder that the swarm of book urchins go quite mad, and crowd one another out of the tank, and bite off one another's tails? The jealousies of authors have been noted by all biographers and moralists, but so far as I know, the present work is the first in which the cause is set forth. The desperately competitive nature of authorship derives from the fact that the product can be reproduced without limit. When a man grows cabbages, he does not put all cabbage growers out of business; one cabbage is one cabbage, and there is no way to turn it into a million cabbages. But when Harold Bell Wright produces a book, it becomes a million books in a couple of months, and compels several hundred other authors to grow cabbages for a living. Therefore they hate Mr.

Wright, and set up a clamor that his works are not great art, and that the ability to sell a million copies is not the final test of literature; a doctrine obviously inspired from Moscow, and intended to undermine the foundations of American culture.

Also, the occupation of writing is a dignified and agreeable one. The author lives at home, which pleases everybody but his wife. He can do his work in his own time, which means that he can play golf every afternoon, and so only the biggest bankers can afford to associate with him. Also he gets a lot of advertising, and so goes into "Who's Who" while his golf associates stand outside and peer wistfully over the fence. Also, in the hours when he does work, there is an impression that he doesn't work hard; the popular concept of an author's job is summed up in an incident that happened to my wife, standing by the garden gate, when a small urchin came along. "Have you got a job for me?" "What sort of a job?" "Well, I'll tell you, ma'am. The place where I work, they make me hustle too much, and what I'm lookin' for is a settin' down job."

There are in America two hundred thousand persons cherishing aspirations towards the "settin' down job" of authorship, and the high schools and colleges add ten thousand new recruits every year. I know with reasonable accuracy, because they send me their manuscripts and write me letters telling the story of their lives. Each candidate strives with feverish intensity for some new "line," some variety of "charm," some local color that has never been exploited, some plot that has never been unraveled. And meantime, upon the watch-towers of several thousand newspapers, magazines, publishing houses and theatrical producing offices sit men with spy-glasses watching for new talent, and when it appears, they grab it, and concentrate all the arts of civilization upon the task of coining it into the greatest possible number of dollars in the fewest possible number of days.

(To Be Continued.)

Lenin Said:-

"Not a single class in history achieved power without putting forward its political leaders and spokesmen capable of organizing the movement and leading it."

And he proceeded to organize the Bolshevik Party of Russia without which the Russian Revolution would have been impossible. We must organize a strong party in this country that will be able to organize and lead the masses.

The Workers (Communist) Party asks you to join and help in the fight for:

A Labor Party and a United Labor Ticket in the 1928 elections. The defense of the Soviet Union and against capitalist war. The organization of the unorganized. Making existing unions organize a militant struggle. The protection of the foreign born.

Application for Membership in Workers (Communist) Party (Fill out this blank and mail to Workers Party, 43 E. 125th St., N. Y. City)

Name

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Occupation

(Enclosed find one dollar for initiation fee and one month's dues.)